

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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July 21, 1913, Temperature a.m. 82, p.m. 87; Humidity...92, 80.

July 21, 1912, Temperature a.m. 81, p.m. 86, Humidity...91, 76

9151 晚九十月六年丑癸

TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1913.

二拜禮 號二十月七年亥癸

815 VAN ANKUM
SINGAPORE 10 CHAS.

TELEGRAMS.

BALKAN AFFAIRS.

THE TURKISH ADVANCE.

Reuter's
"Service to the Telegraph."
London. Received July 21.
The Turkish Government has ordered the Army to occupy Thrace and Adrianople.
The Turks have reached Kule-Liburgas.
General Halacheff, commanding the Bulgarian garrison at Adrianople, is preparing to defend the town.

Turkey's Note.
Turkey has sent a Note to the Powers declaring that Bulgaria's delay in evacuating Turkish territory showed her manifest intention to misinterpret the term "Enos-Midia line," which the Porte insists must follow Maritza northward to Adrianople. The Porte would have preferred to settle the question with Bulgaria diplomatically, but says that the latter's atrocities make the hope of a diplomatic solution impossible, and hopes that the Powers will recognise that recent developments compel Turkey to secure, as soon as possible, a frontier which will guarantee the safety of the capital, and that they will advise Bulgaria accordingly. The Porte insists on Bulgaria the sole responsibility for possible hostilities.

The Note is regarded as foreshadowing a declaration of war, which is necessary to enable Turkey to recover her liberty of action, compromised by the Peace of London. While there is great reticence regarding the position of the main Army, it is understood that patrols were in sight of Adrianople on Sunday.

Adrianople Entered.
Later.
The "Times" publishes a message from Sofia to the effect that the Turks entered Adrianople, after a short conflict with the small Bulgarian garrison.

Cession to Roumania.
Bulgaria has sent peace delegates to Nish, and has agreed to Roumania participating in the negotiations there. She has offered Roumania an important cession of territory, which the latter has accepted.

Reply to Russia.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens says the Greek, Serbian, and Montenegrin Governments have replied to Russia's representations that they are ready to negotiate with Bulgaria direct, but will not conclude an armistice before Bulgaria accepts the Peace preliminaries.

Consternation.
London. Received July 22.
The news of the seizure of Adrianople created something akin to consternation in the European capitals. The Powers so closely identified with the London Treaty of Peace state that they cannot possibly accept overruling by the Turks, even if the latter purpose regularising the situation, and resolve to declare war with Bulgaria, as they talk of doing.

The Turkish Note to the Powers justifying the step by the new interpretation of the Enos-Midia line has also surprised the Powers. They had hitherto been firmly persuaded that the Turkish advance on Adrianople was not seriously meant, and merely intended to placate the Chauvinists at Constantinople by an appearance of activity. The Turkish Ambassadors undoubtedly gave assurances to this effect to the different capitals. There are undoubtedly means of exercising strong pressure on Turkey, but the difficulty appears to be to agree thereon.

The Bulgarian Peace commissioners, M. Ivancheff and General Paprikoff, are hurrying to Nish, the Roumanians being within thirty miles of Sofia, but it is explained at Bukharest that the cavalry reconnaissances are necessitated on military grounds and do not imply occupation.

TELEGRAMS.

BALKAN AFFAIRS.

THE GREEK ADVANCE.

Reuter's
"Service to the Telegraph."
London. Received July 22.
The Greek army continues its general advance and has captured twenty-two guns in the recent fighting.
Mr Asquith Speaks.
Later.

Speaking at Birmingham, Mr Asquith said the Powers had been doing their utmost to bring the disputants to a peaceful conference, and he believed the meeting at Nish must result in an immediate armistice, and speedy terms of settlement. On this matter, however, in view of what had happened, the Powers must preserve their own judgment.

Peace Prospects.
Reuter's correspondent at Bukharest says that M. Ghenadieff, the new Bulgarian Foreign Minister, has sent a long telegram to the Roumanian Government, which King Ferdinand has endorsed by a telegram to King Charles, suing for peace and offering to appoint plenipotentiaries to negotiate anywhere Roumania chooses.

While the negotiations for an armistice will take place at Nish, the peace preliminaries and the Treaty will probably be signed at Bukharest.

Refugees.
Reuter's correspondent at Sofia states that thousands of refugees, mostly women and children, have arrived there and there are 70,000 more en route.

Population Fleeing.
Later.
Reuter's correspondent at Sofia states that the civil authorities and the population at Adrianople are fleeing to Bulgaria.

It is reported that Enver Bey commands the captors.
Powers and Turkey.
In the House of Commons, Mr Asquith, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated that the latest information regarding Turkey was occupying the attention of the Powers, but he could not state what action they might agree to take.

MAGNIFICENT BEQUESTS

£149,000 TO CHARITIES.

London. Received July 21.
The late Sir J. S. Fry, head of the great cocoa and chocolate firm, left £700,000. He bequeathed £149,000 to charities, including £43,000 to Missionary Societies.

WEDDING

Mr H. C. Dowbiggin—Miss Hilda Clark.

On Saturday last, at the Church of St. Lawrence, Oxhill, Warwickshire, the wedding took place of Mr Hugh Layard Dowbiggin to Miss Hilda Clark, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Francis Clark of Hongkong. The Rev. J. Carter M.A., rector, officiated, and he was assisted by the Rev. F.T. Johnson, M.A., formerly Chaplain to St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.

More Jobs Lost.

The American liner St. Louis, which has been held up for several months owing to the Southampton engineers' strike, left Southampton for Antwerp recently in tow of two Dutch tugs for the completion of her repairs. Other work has also gone to other ports. More than 2,000 men are still idle.

TELEGRAMS.

THE DUTCH CABINET.

SOCIALISTS DECLINE POSTS.

Reuter's
"Service to the Telegraph."
London. Received July 22.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that M. Troelstra, the Socialist leader, and the other two Socialists who were offered portfolios in the new Cabinet have declined the appointments, the Socialist Executive rejecting the proposal by 13 votes to 8.

SCULLING CHAMPION.

BARRY RETAINS TITLE.

London. Received July 22.
In the match for the World's Sculling Championship, from Putney to Mortlake, Barry (holder) beat Pearce (Australia) easily by two lengths.
The time was 24 minutes 9.2.5 seconds.

GERMAN SPY SENTENCED.

At the Hampshire Assizes on June 22nd, before Mr. Justice Ridley, William Klare, 42, a German dentist, was charged on an indictment with feloniously obtaining an article calculated to be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy in contravention of the Official Secrets Act, at Portsmouth on February 19. Other indictments alleged that he incited Charles John Bishop and Levi Rosenthal to commit offences against the Act. He pleaded "Not guilty."

Klare was captured with the annual report on torpedoes in his possession, the document—a secret one—having been supplied to him for the purpose of a trap after the authorities had been informed of Klare's efforts to secure it. Information was given by a hairdresser named Rosenthal.

The jury found the prisoner guilty after three minutes' deliberation.
Inspector Savage, recalled, said the prisoner was not a dentist at all. He was a kitchen porter in London in 1902; came to Portsmouth in 1905; and married an Englishwoman. His wife was now an unfortunate, and the prisoner lived on her earnings. His associates were men in the Services, and his wife's clientele were mainly of that class. The witness had had him under observation for nine months before the time Rosenthal had spoken to him.

The Judge said he considered the prisoner a serious offender. He quite agreed with the verdict of the jury.
The prisoner was then sentenced to five years' penal servitude, the sentence being greeted with applause in Court, which was immediately checked.

BRIEF WILLS.

The will of Mrs. Isaacson, of Upper Grosvenor-place, who died of £234,988 in a will of sixty-eight words, is not quite a record for succinctness. In 1908 the late Mr. Alphonse Henry Strauss, of Lancaster-gate, who left £298,221, made it over to his wife in a will of only forty-three words, being at the rate of nearly £7,000 a word. But the record for brevity in wills is surely held by Mr. Frederick Charles Thorn, who, being suddenly struck down with illness in 1906, was just able to scribble the words, "All for mother," and added his initials. The will was held to be valid.

TELEGRAMS.

MRS. PANKHURST.

FOOLING THE POLICE.

Reuter's
"Service to the Telegraph."
London. Received July 21.
Mrs. Pankhurst was not arrested, as reported yesterday. The detectives were hoaxed by a veiled woman leaving Mrs. Pankhurst's house. She was got up exactly to resemble the Suffragist leader, but on being conveyed to the Station the mistake was found out. It is believed that Mrs. Pankhurst escaped from the house while the detectives were thus temporarily drawn off, as a crowd of Suffragists greeted the detectives' return with derisive cheers.

Arrested at Last!
London. Received July 22.
Mrs. Pankhurst was arrested on Monday while going on the platform at a suffragist meeting in the Pavilion.

An Uproar.
There was an uproar in the hall when Mrs. Pankhurst was arrested, women present shouting "Murderers!" "Assassins!"

A TALE OF TWO TRAVELLERS.

A Trip to Annam and Cambodia as Told by Themselves.

(Continued From Yesterday)
Chapter XI.

Angkor Tom.

Our next visit was to Angkor Tom, the Imperial City, the entrance to which is about a mile west of the Bungalow and approached through a magnificent avenue of forest trees. The original town walls still exist; and form a rectangle the total perimeter of which is 13,200 metres by 7 metres in height. On the outer side of the wall is a stone faced moat some 100 metres in width which however no longer contains water and is used as a rice bed. The wall is pierced by five gates all exactly similar, one at the centre of each side, and an additional one in the East. The original town probably extended over the greater portion of the enclosed space, nearly 12 square kilo, or a larger area than Rome under Nero. One wonders why the ruins of no private residences are traceable, but the riddle is easily solved by the fact that stone was difficult to obtain and wood easy, hence the private dwellings of the well-to-do were of wood with tiled roofs, the poor using thatched as at present. Until quite recently the whole area within the walls was a thick forest; but now roads have been opened up following the ancient highways, which are well defined, as their outer edges are marked by deep ditches from the North to the South and also to the two eastern entrances, together with a considerable space near the Bayon. It is worth while recording that when Lieut. Ducrest was surveying the district a curious error was discovered, namely that the N. & S. faces were parallel and that the East face was at right angles to these two, but that the North West angle was slightly south and the South West obtuse—showing plainly that someone had erred in laying out the walls. At the exact centre of the enclosure formed by the walls is the Bayon, which by some is considered to be the purest in style of all the Cambodian monuments. On its North side is a vast forum some 700 metres by 150 metres, the sides of which are occupied by monuments and grand staircases. The surrounding buildings are the Baphoon, the Philomaneas or Royal Palace, Royal Terrace of the Temple and terrace of the Laper King, group of Prah Pithu, and the magazines or Royal storehouses. The whole of the buildings named above are

TELEGRAMS.

LAND PURCHASE.

THE IRISH BILL.

Reuter's
"Service to the Telegraph."
London. Received July 22.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Birrell introduced the Irish Land Purchase Bill. He announced that the purchase of two-thirds had been accomplished, but £80,000,000 was required to complete the purchase, with an additional million for labourers' cottages. There would be no further public issue of Land Stock except for the pending agreements, amounting to £24,000,000. The National Debt Commissioners would finance the remainder.

of pure Brahman construction and decoration; there are also the remains of a few Buddhist temples, but they are of a later date and inferior style.

Access to the Southern entrance is gained by crossing the moat on a paved causeway on either side of which magnificent parapets at one time existed. They were in the form of huge carved stone men some 2 metres in height carrying the snake-like body of the Naga. At the present day little of this is left, it being represented by a few individual figures, in situ, the rest having fallen into the moat. These parapets must have been a most striking feature as mentioned in them in the report of the Chinese envoy who paid a visit to this city in the 13th century. The gateways themselves before they fell into ruins must have been grand massive buildings, fitting entrances to a great city. They consist of an opening some 7 metres high with a pagoda above reaching to a height of 30 metres; the upper portion of which is built to represent four colossal faces, turned to the four points of the compass. This figure, which is frequently met, represents the God Brahma watching over the four quarters of the world. A guard room still exists in the interior of this building.

The Bayon of which there is still a very considerable portion left is in a ruinous condition but thanks to the Directions most of the forest growths and creepers have been removed and further steps are being taken to prevent more dilapidations. This monument consists of a pyramid formed of 2 stages or galleries rising one above the other. The lowest gallery stands on a plinth 2 metres high and 100 x 150 metres in length and breadth the whole perimeter of which is very richly carved with large figures. This gallery or cloister is similar in construction to Angkor Wat having an external verandah, and is pierced by 16 porches, each covering a flight of stairs and finished on top by a pagoda, in the form of four faces in appearance similar to the one we have already noticed on the entrance lodges through the city walls. The second gallery is similar to the first but some 3 metres higher. The walls and pillars of the galleries are all richly carved and ornamented. The 3rd stage, some 3 metres higher again, carries a central tower circular in base reaching to a height of 45 metres. In its interior is a large unlit chamber and in the centre of the floor there is a deep hole in which the Colonial Authorities have vainly searched for treasure, but apparently some one else had been before them. The four porches to this tower are very striking specimens of ornate decoration. A general view of the Bayon gives the impression of almost innumerable towers of varying size but all crowned with the four faced figure of Brahma. In all there were 51 towers and turrets.

(To be Continued to-morrow.)

TELEGRAMS.

DISESTABLISHMENT.

LORDS AND WELSH BILL.

Reuter's
"Service to the Telegraph."
London. Received July 22.
In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Salisbury, on behalf of the Opposition, moved that the House decline to proceed with the second reading of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill until submitted to the judgment of the country by means of a Referendum.

Lord Haldane maintained that the Bill was righteous and its policy a true one.

ALLEGED OBSTRUCTION.

Interesting Points Regarding Contractors' Permits.

At the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese contractor named Li Ping was charged before Mr. Hazeland with exceeding his Government permit in respect of a heap of stones which were said to have caused an obstruction in Connaught Road on the 18th inst.

Mr. Denny's of Messrs. Denny's and Bowley, defended.
P. S. Baker said the heap was about 45 feet long and 21 feet wide, and caused an obstruction. Defendant had a permit allowing 60 feet by 15 feet, so that the width of the heap was six feet in excess.

Mr. Denny's said he would submit there was no evidence of obstruction, and that there was a perfectly clear road.

Sergeant Baker, in answer to Mr. Denny's, said Connaught Road might be about 100 feet wide at the spot in question.
Mr. Denny's—So that the result would have been that he may have exceeded his permit a little, but he was not obstructing anybody?—There is a good deal of traffic; trucks unloading from ships.

Not much ricksha traffic?—There is a good deal of ricksha traffic too.

Inspector Dymond:—This has gone on continually, and there has been correspondence between the P.W.D. and the police. The P.W.D. said that the contractors, who were given permits, should be allowed a certain space and were not to exceed that.

His Worship:—These contractors have all been breaking the law?

Mr. Denny's:—We are not charged with exceeding our permit. We are charged with causing an obstruction.

Inspector Dymond:—We want to stop this, in order to give the public a right to the road.

Mr. Denny's:—The evidence is that five feet was kept clear and that gives a large proportion for the public to walk on.

Inspector Dymond:—It is a daily occurrence.

Mr. Denny's:—Yes, your Worship; they come here and blame all contractors in general in order to complete their case against my client. I think it is a most reprehensible way of conducting a prosecution.

His Worship said that his experience was that the contractors were careless.

Inspector Dymond:—I might refer also to a man who is building a new house. He has got a certain permit to erect scaffolding so far out, and he must not come outside that. If he does, that would be an obstruction.

His Worship:—Has the defendant been before the Court before?

Inspector Dymond:—No, this is the first case so far as the defendant is concerned.
His Worship in discharging the defendant cautioned him to comply with the provisions contained in the permit.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

The Greek Army is continuing its general advance with success.

Foreigners in Shanghai are protesting against plotters using the Settlements.

The late Sir J. & Fry left £700,000, and bequeathed £149,000 to charities.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai does not favour the revolt in the North.

The three Socialists who were offered appointments in the new Dutch Cabinet have declined the positions.

Mr. Birrell has introduced the Irish Land Purchase Bill, and has explained the present position of affairs.

Barry, (the holder) easily beat Pearce (Australia) in the match for the world's sculling championship.

Something akin to consternation has been created in Europe by the fact that Turkey has seized Adrianople.

Three thousand Southern troops at Kinkiang have gone over to the other side after murdering their General.

It is reported that a financial arrangement has been made whereby the loyalty of the Navy is secured by President Yuan.

The report of Mrs. Pankhurst's arrest was premature, the police being hoaxed; she was, however, subsequently arrested at a meeting.

Bulgaria has approached Roumania suing for peace and offering to appoint plenipotentiaries anywhere Roumania chooses.

Lord Salisbury has moved that the House of Lords decline to proceed with the second reading of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill till submitted to the country.

LOCAL.

The account by two travellers of a trip to Annam and Cambodia is continued to-day.

Col. Sir Horace G.P. Beauchamp is staying at the Hongkong Hotel. He arrived by the s.s. China.

The s.s. Wing Hong has foundered at Macao and her condition is considered rather serious.

Eight masters of steam launches were to-day fined \$25 each for making fast to a vessel while she was under way.

The wedding took place at Oxhill, Warwickshire, on Saturday of Mr. Hugh Layard Dowbiggin and Miss Hilda Clark of Hongkong.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

Thursday July 24.

China and Manila S.S. Co. Extraordinary General Meeting—11 a.m.

Saturday July 26.

Hongkong Cricket Club Concert.

V.R.C. Aquatics.—7 p.m.

Dancing: Theatre Royal.—9 p.m.

Thursday, July 31.

Watkins Ltd. General Meeting in office of Liquidator, New Government building.—3 p.m.

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ranged for without any trouble to
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Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1912. [182]

MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

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OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The Situation.

Even the Governor General
in declaring the "independence"
of Kwangtung, was careful
enough to say that the declaration
only severed the connection be-
tween Kwangtung and Yuan
Shih-kai and that he had no
feeling against the North, which
seems to indicate that he himself
entertains fear of the con-
sequences of invasion. After all,
it seems to us that the so-called
"second revolution" is a
very petty and half-hearted
affair so far as Kwangtung is con-
cerned, and that in a few days
the malcontents, bearing the ad-
vice in mind that discretion is the
better part of valour, will clear
out and allow the administration
to readjust itself in the best way it
can, chastened in spirit, enlight-
ened in mind and with a keener
appreciation of its duty to the
Republic and the people whose
servant it is.

Daily Press.

The Chinese Rebellion.

So far as we can judge the
position may be simply stated
thus: Yuan Shih-kai in a spirit
of conciliation appointed the
nominees of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to
Governor-Generalships of certain
Provinces, and these men, instead
of bending all their energies to
make the Provinces under their
administration models of good
government and an example to be
emulated by all others, have con-
ceived it to be their duty to attack
the Central Government on every
possible opportunity, creating a
spirit of unrest fatal to public
peace and order. These Pro-
vinces have not been distinguish-
ed by administration superior to
that in other Provinces; quite the
reverse in fact, and the Presiden
wisely decided that the time had
arrived for him to actively inter-
vene. He accordingly changed
the Tientsin, who, in turn have
produced the "rebellion," which
they did their utmost to foment
while occupying their official po-
sitions. It is a movement doomed
to signal failure, and it is to be
hoped that this will be recognised
in Kwangtung before the coun-
try is drenched with blood. If the
government at Peking is as cor-
rupt and tyrannical as the leader
of the rebel movement avers, the
obvious duty is to devote all their
energies to improving the effi-
ciency of the Parliament so that the
authority which rightly belongs
to it may be exercised with dig-
nity and understanding.

China Mail.

The Canton Rising.

President Yuan has never been
popular in the Southern provinces
and it is therefore not a difficult
matter to engineer opposition
against him. If the Southern
provinces had a clear conception
as to their aims and if these aims
could reasonably be expected to
lead to a more rapid advancement
of the country towards Western
civilization, sympathy might
be lacking among foreigners. The
all appearance, however, of the
overthrow of President Yuan
Shih Kai would be a disaster
and not a blessing to the country,
for the President has undoubt-
edly been actuated by motives
that had as their object the
welfare of the country as a whole.
As would have been the case with
any other person in such a
onerous position, he has, of
course, not been able to please
all—and it is in his favour rather
than the reverse that he has
—and consequently he has many
enemies, who, failing to realize
the enormous difficulties of such
a position, at such a crisis as this
occupied by the President of the
woefully unsettled country, imag-
ine that they could easily realize
the panacea that would remove
all China's trouble.For a good solid deal of
Carte or Table D'Hôte
Wines & Liquors of the
ALEXANDRA CAFE CO.

GENERAL NEWS.

An Important Hyphen.

Mr. Crawshaw-Williams, who is now severing his connection with Leicester, opened it with a piquant little dispute as to whether he was or was not entitled to the hyphen in his name. The point at issue was that if his name were Crawshaw-Williams it would be placed at the top of the polling card above that of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald; if it were only Crawshaw Williams, it would take the lower place. "It seems a trifle," but these are the things to which election agents attach importance.

Attempt to Rob a Bank.
An attempt to rob a branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank at Southport was made by a man who entered it with the lower part of his face concealed by a handkerchief. The cashier was alone at the time and the stranger, clambering over the counter, seized some of the packets of money and made off. He had a taxi-cab in waiting, but the cashier got into the street in time to stop it. The man then ran off, but, a hue and cry being raised, he was captured and conveyed to the police station, where he was found to have in his possession an unloaded revolver and £13 in money.

Buddhist Temple for Singapore.
Last week a small deputa-tion representing the Chinese, Chinese, Japanese and Burmese communities in Singapore waited on Mr. A. Hood Begg, Consul General for Siam, at Singapore to place in his hands copies of a widely signed petition to Her Majesty the Queen Mother of Siam asking for Her Majesty's support to the scheme for the erection of a Buddhist Temple in Alexandra-road, in commemoration of the late King of Siam. Mr. Benjamin A. Periera was the spokesman of the deputation. The Consul General accepted the petitions and promised to forward them to the proper quarter—"Singapore Free Press."

Fatal Shell Explosion in Burma

Rangoon, June 30.—Yesterday a fatal shell explosion took place at Upper Pazundaung by which three Indians were killed and one seriously injured. For some time past an iron shell has been lying on the river bank, and it was picked up by a fisherman who put it in his yard. While one of the deceased was splitting wood against it, it exploded with fatal results. Pieces of the shell were taken to the Royal Garrison Artillery lines, where it was ascertained that they were pieces of a 9-inch common iron shell such as was used eight years ago in rifle muzzle-loading cannon at Monkey Point battery. The whole shell weighed 280 lbs. The explosion was heard a great distance away.

The Marconi Case.—An American View.

Under the headline "A rare chance to make money," the "New York Herald," after commenting on the purchase of shares in the American Marconi Company with Liberal party funds, says:—"Now here's a chance for the dominant party in this country. The tariff is up for revision. Let us assume for an illustration that the duty is to be taken off corks but retained on corkscrews. What more advantageous to the members of the party in power than to keep the whole thing quiet, sell Cork Consolidated short and buy Corkscrew Amalgamated at market price. In this way the coffers of the party in power could be kept full to overflowing. There would be money to spend and money to lend."

Religious Intolerance.

The annual Irish Methodist Conference was held in Cork recently and on two of the evenings some of the members conducted a religious service in the public streets. They were surrounded by a hostile crowd, who sought to drown their voices by persistently singing "A nation once again." The open air meetings were given up, but the hostility of the crowd continued and after a foreign missionary meeting one evening, the Methodists, when leaving under police protection, had an unvarying experience, as the crowd in the street, hooting and groaning, endeavoured to reach them. One of the ministers attending the conference was roughly jostled as he exclaimed: "They were doing irreparable injury to the Home Rule cause."

CHINESE REPUBLICAN AIMS.

President Yuan Shih-kai's Plea.

On April 20, through the good offices of the German Ambassador, the correspondent of the "North American" in Peking was granted an interview by President Yuan Shih-kai in his private offices in what was formerly the residence of Prince Ching, within the Forbidden City.

The following is part of the personal letter of President Yuan sent out to leading men and officials throughout China, and which it is believed in Peking has made many new adherents to the Yuan Shih-kai party.

"My Friend and My Brother in Patriotic Desires: It will not appear out of place that the president of China address you in familiar speech, for, though we may not have known each other, you are known to me by repute as a citizen of high ideals and substantial worth. I therefore address you confidentially on some matters of great importance to the country at large and consequently of undoubted concern to yourself.

Deplores Idle Rumours.
"We have, as you are aware, but few newspapers in China; but unfortunately the great majority of our people are inclined to useless gossip, and especially are they prone to credit every idle rumour, particularly if it relate to the supposed stealings of officials or the maladministration of office. Thus, for more than sixteen months China has been turned and turned on the spit by groundless sayings and reports; and the chief purport of this letter is to give yourself and other influential citizens ground for substantial thought."

"Allow me to speak of a few personal matters first. It is not and never was true that I favoured the restoration of the monarchy. It is true that the members of the imperial family were and still are my friends; and it is also true that at this or any other time I would use all the power at my command as president and head of the army, to protect the persons and properties of all members of the once ruling house. By taking this stand I made many enemies among the extremists, but I am pleased to find that a more sensible and modern feeling now prevails."

Imperial Family Helpless.

"It is recognized that the imperial family possesses not the strength nor the wealth, except as the people have voted the latter through their representatives of the national assembly, to turn even one small city against the republic. Shall we therefore for imaginary reasons or a senseless remembrance of things as they were persecute those who were most loved and honoured in all the state?"

"Because of my attitude in this matter countless reports have sprung up, repeated and enlarged upon, to the effect that I was awaiting but a favourable opportunity either to re-establish the ancient monarchy or build a new one, with myself as emperor. Do you credit such wanton stories or, on the other hand, have you not seen that by almost every official act I have endeavoured, and succeeded in strengthening the republic and bettering the conditions of the millions of our people?"

"Neither have I determined, as has been said by men of such standing that they should more carefully weigh their words, that I am to remain president during my life. It must be understood by friends and foes that this is a constitutional government and that the will of any man or any set of men cannot be imposed upon the whole people."

Concerning Recognition.

"It has been averred in some quarters that the foreign nations would not recognize the republic as at present constituted, and this has had the effect of making it difficult to obtain either foreign or domestic monies for the purposes of government. Nevertheless I am able to tell you that nearly all the powers through their representatives have expressed their friendliness for the new government and that it will be but the matter of weeks or months when the republic of China will be formally recognized by the leading countries of the world."

"I may tell you, as an indication of the light in which we are viewed by some of the nations, that two of them have offered to negotiate national loans for us; and these offers have entirely changed the attitude of those private banking concerns with which we have been dealing."

The Country's Credit.
"It is not necessary, perhaps, that I go into a lengthy statement, filled with details, regarding the progress of the foreign loans; but I am happily able to assure you that never in all his history has China's credit been so good abroad. The heads of the government feel that not later than the middle of the coming summer the ministry of finance will be in possession of all necessary monies for the carrying out of the extensive works planned."

"The chief ends for which the foreign loans are early required are as follows:
1. For the immediate payment of all back debts and the present running expenses of the government; this does not include personal or other debts left from the empire nor the re-funding of \$1,225,000 raised in Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong for revolutionary purposes.
2. For the building and equipment of modern schools and colleges, the establishment of medical and military institutes and the erection of plants for the manufacture of government materials.
3. For the building of railroads and highways in at least twelve states.
4. For the scientific and accurate survey of more than 135,000,000 acres of public lands.
5. For the expense of removing and the partial feeding for the first eighteen months of such members of poor people as may be induced to leave the more crowded sections and settle upon the lands allotted them by the department of agriculture and lands.
6. For the early dredging of river channels and harbours, that commerce may become more active.
7. For the opening and operation of the coal and iron mines, the working of the salt lakes and the cutting of selected timber from the public hardwood forests.
8. For the building of national asylums, hospitals and schools of nursing in sixty-four cities of the republic.
9. For the drainage and reclamation of 17,000,000 acres of public lands in eight states.
10. For the erection of suitable government buildings at Peking."

"Have you, as a worthy and patriotic citizen, any objection to offer to one or more of these items of intended expense? If you have, will you graciously communicate your reason for so having?"

(Continued on page 10).

Notices

GOOD GLASSES PROPERLY FITTED

There is, no economy in going to an optician of doubtful ability to purchase glasses upon which your eye-sight depends. Personal attention is given to the examination and the fitting of lenses that will relieve all trouble. The only charge is for the glasses.

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MEIRION, No. 10, Peak, furnished or unfurnished. 6 Rooms. Cheap Rental. No. 21, SHELLY STREET. No. 59 The Peak, 6 "CAM-ERON VILLAS," Mount Kellat. To let or for sale. "GLEN-SHIEL," Barker Road, No. 124. Peak, 5 rooms from 1st March, 1913.

"CRAIG RYRIE," No. 4, the Peak to let, fine situation; 8 rooms; tennis and croquet lawns. To let, furnished "KIRKENDOE," No. 113 The Peak, till 30th September. Immediate possession.

One Godown, Duddell Street. FOR SALE.—HARTING and ROGATE, on part of Kowloon Island Lot No. 1154.

FOR SALE.—"LADBROKE," No. 9 Conduit Road. Fine View of harbour; 8 Rooms, 3 Bathrooms, Garden and Tennis Court. Accommodations for 30 Servants.

Apply to **LINSTEAD & DAVIS,** 3rd Floor, Alexandra Building Hongkong, 27th June, 1913 [211]

TO LET—(from 1st July 1913) No. 2 Mountain View, The Peak. Apply **LINSTEAD & DAVIS.** Hongkong, 9th June, 1913. [345]

TO LET—Godown 153, Praya East.

Ranfurly, No. 11 Conduit Road. Apply to **THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

What the Duke Got.
The sum of £14,920 has been awarded in the arbitration between the Duke of Devonshire and the Derwent Valley Water Board. The claim was for about £43,000 for easements for water mains through the Chatsworth estate, for the supply of Sheffield, Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester.

The Governorship of the Philippines.

Washington, July 15.—President Wilson has sent to the Senate the nomination of Dr. John R. McDiell as Governor General of the Philippines, and Charles B. Elliott as vice governor. The vacancy left by the resignation of Commissioner Worcester is to be filled by Manuel Quezon as soon as the Philippine legislature shall have met to appoint his successor in Washington. The portfolio of the secretary of commerce and police is to be offered to Senator J. Ham Lewis.—"Cable News American."

TO LET.

TO LET—AT KOWLOON, NEW MODERN 3 ROOMED FLATS with Two Bathrooms, Pantry, Kitchen and Servants' Quarters. Bathrooms fitted with English Baths. Kitchen has English Cooking Range and Hot Water Boiler. Electric Light throughout. Immediate Possession. Also NEW FIVE ROOMED TERRACE HOUSES WITH TENNIS COURTS. Now ready for occupation. Apply to: **HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co. Ltd.** Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 22nd May, 1913. [387]

TO LET—No. 3, "ORMSBY VILLAS" Granville Road, Kowloon, from 1st August. Apply to: **SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION, No. 2, Seymour Road, Hongkong.**

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE.—Auxetophone, by the Gramophone Company, Limited, complete with 100 records, of which 70 are practically new. This gramophone works by an electric motor. It was bought in May, 1911, and is in good condition. Originally cost £100.—Apply to Adjutant 126th Baluchistan Infantry, Kowloon

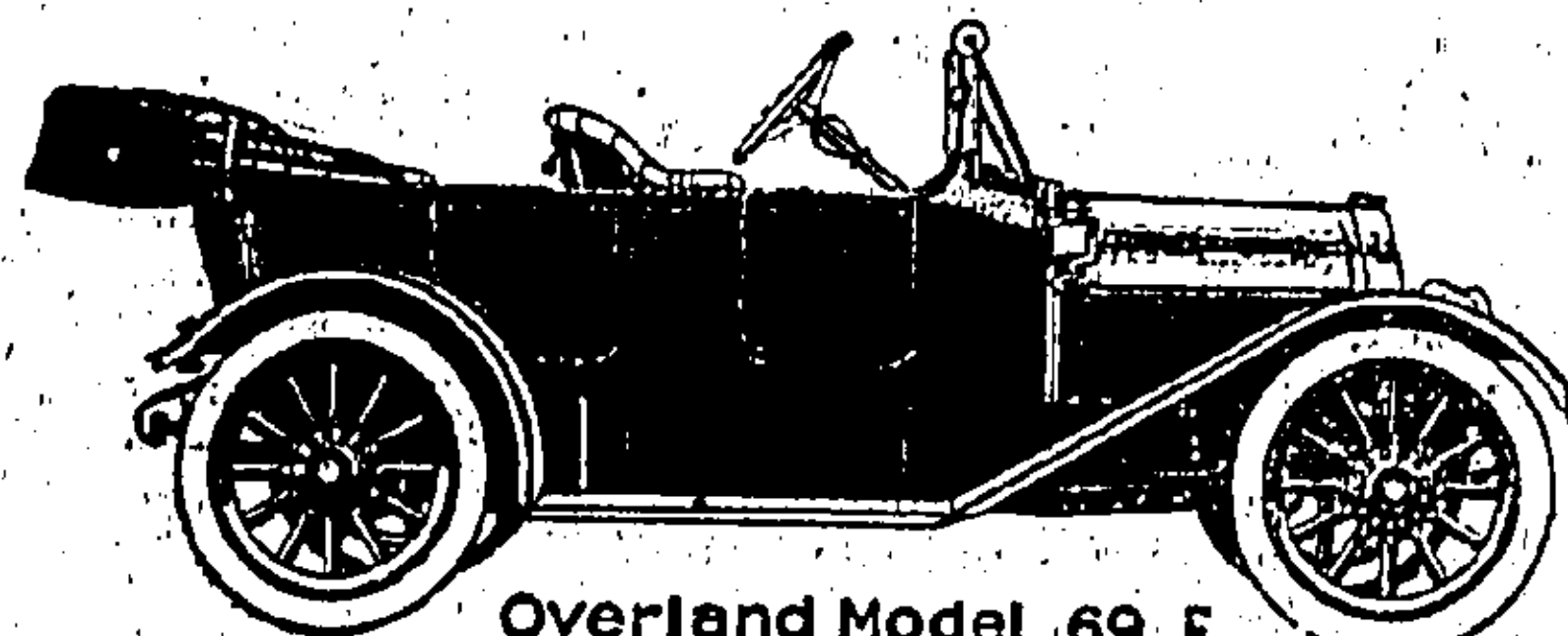
TO LET, unfurnished, "Edgehill," No. 6a The Peak. A five-roomed bungalow. Apply to A. Raymond, c/o S. J. DAVID & Co. Hongkong, 28th June, 1913. [377]

WANTED.

WANTED—Second Engineer for H. M. Tug "ATLAS." Pay \$7.00 per day. Apply: Chief Engineer, H. M. Dockyard, between 10 and 12 o'clock A.M. Hongkong, 18th July, 1913. [444]

Noisy Glasgow Students.
There were lively scenes at the summer graduation ceremony at Glasgow. Several professors left the platform and mixed among the undergraduates to restore order, but the students armed themselves with soda-water syphons, and squirted the contents about. The capping ceremony was carried out practically in dumb show.

Too High Falutin'.
Miss Everdina Wunderink, after some years' residence in Java as a Salvation Army missionary, has returned to England with wonderful tales of progress. "Murders have ceased, and fires, which were one of the popular forms of revenge, have been reduced to two in my five and a-half years. The village has changed its name from 'Body of a Crocodile' to 'Glorified God.' But perhaps that is going a little to extremes."



Overland Model 69 F
10 OVERLANDS WILL ARRIVE SHORTLY.
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E

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The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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MARRIAGE.

DOWBIGGIN-CLARK.—On July 19th at the Church of St. Lawrence, Oxhill, Warwickshire, by the Rev. J. Carter M.A., Rector, assisted by the Rev. F. T. Johnson M.A. (formerly Chaplain to St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong) Hugh Layard Dowbiggin to Hilda, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Francis Clark, Hongkong. (By cable).

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1913.

THE CANTON DECLARATION.

It will be seen from the interview with one of the leading Canton officials, which we published yesterday, that the Tutuh is represented as having denied that the Proclamation issued on Friday contained any Declaration of Independence for Kwangtung. The general impression was certainly to the contrary and, even since that interview was written, we have been definitely assured by a gentleman who should, from his position, be entirely intimate with all the facts of the situation, that Governor-General Chan Kwing Ming's Proclamation was certainly a Declaration of Independence. Yet, on looking at what purports to be a translation of the Tutuh's manifesto we find that "he (Chan Kwing Ming) explains that his proclamation of independence only severs the connection between Kwangtung and Yuan Shih K'ai." Some may call this a distinction without a difference; others may see in it a perfectly frank statement by the Tutuh of the real position; while a third group may quite reasonably claim that, for purposes best known to himself, he—or the gentleman who acted as his mouth-piece in the "Telegraph" interview—has been exercising some rather subtle casuistry.

To demand Yuan's resignation, to proclaim himself Generalissimo, to condemn, root and branch, the system by which the President is alleged to have governed China since his provisional election, and even to announce that he is about to invade the North—all these things taken together cannot be said necessarily to constitute a declaration of independence either for Chan Kwing Ming himself or for the Kwangtung Province; nor do they even constitute a casuistic method of argument which, years ago, foolish persons were wont to dub "Jesuitical." The Governor-General has said (in so many words) "I do not separate myself from Yuan the President, but from the Yuan whom my declaration has reduced to a mere individual, a deposed President," then it must be owned that that he, or his Commissioner, had some justification in denying that "Independence" had been declared. All that is wanting then is that the world should be convinced (and we greatly doubt if it is just, yet) (1) that Chan Kwing Ming has either the right or the power to depose the man who appointed him, a fortnight ago, to the very office which he holds, and (2) that his voice is the representative voice even of the South, leave alone of the entire country.

The position is one full of nice intricacies; intricacies too fine and too subtle, almost, for the British mind to thrid. Nor is this a time for argument or for hair-splitting distinctions in terms. What concerns this Colony, and might even concern both China and the world as a whole, is not the independence or non-independence of one particular Province or provincial Tutuh, but the fact that at least an appreciable section of the Chinese, both official and unofficial, is clamouring for the resignation of a man whose past career has shown him to be strong, determined, a born leader of men, a man educated in statecraft (a quality much needed nowadays), and one who can arouse and retain at least men's loyalty, if not their affection. The natural conclusion, judging from appearances, should be civil war. But, as one of the Canton police officials observed on Sunday, China cannot afford civil war. The merchants of Hongkong and of Kwangtung want peace; so, undoubtedly, do most of the thinking men, of no matter what class, throughout China. At present, then, we are perhaps justified in regarding the two contending parties as being not North and South, and not the President and his avowed enemies, but the merchants on the one hand, whose knowledge of life tells them that there is something in the "peace at any price" idea; and, on the other, the student-politician class, ready at any moment to plunge into warfare without counting the cost. Gossip says that a compromise will be effected; and we shall not be astonished if, for once in a way, gossip should prove to be in the right of it.

The Bell Nuisance.

"No horn, bell or siren shall be carried on or used by the driver or occupant of any ricksha or carriage"—so runs part of a new regulation made by the Government under date of July 17. And the restriction is imposed none too soon. Almost every privately owned ricksha in the Colony, where the owner is a Chinese, has in the past been fitted with a bell of some kind. Not that anybody would object to this were it rung discreetly; but we all know that the occupants of rickshas so fitted appear to take a peculiar delight in letting everyone know that they possess a bell, and that they are about to pass. We congratulate the authorities on issuing this prohibition with a view to abating street noises, and we hope the regulation will be rigorously enforced. But as we write we hear the clang of the bell in the street.

Hongkong's Duty.

There appears to be considerable divergence of opinion as to the likely course of events in Canton, but if all we hear be true, the new movement does not commend itself to the merchant class either here or in the Southern capital. Be that as it may, there is no doubting the feeling of unrest which has been created. It therefore behoves the Hongkong Government to keep its eye on the activities of local political societies, more especially as there is more than a probability of the Colony being invaded by hordes of agitators and hotheads keen on keeping the element of discord alive. Particularly should the operations of the local Kuomintang Society be observed, as this is the party of strife and turmoil. And it is an offence against the laws of the Colony for a society to aid in fomenting unrest in the adjoining Province. Hongkong must not be made the happy hunting ground of the disturbers of peace and tranquillity.

School of Oriental Languages.

We mentioned yesterday that Sir J. D. Lees had expressed disappointment at the fact that out of nearly half a million pounds voted for the public buildings of Great Britain, only £1,000 could be spared towards adapting the London Institution to the purposes of the School of Oriental Languages. Really we don't see so much to grumble at. The Government cannot be expected to provide funds for every purpose on earth, and though the importance of the study of Oriental languages must not be underrated, it is rather a matter for the individual than for the general public. Usually the young man who is presently going to require a knowledge of Arabic, Sanskrit, Mandarin, or whatever it may be, is not unable to go to the expense of a tutor, and by private study he can break much of the ground before leaving home. The Government, as trustees of the nation's money, is surely bound to consider before laying it out how it can best benefit the greatest number of persons.

The Suffragist Trick.

That little trick by which Mrs. Pankhurst and her confederate tricked, at least for a little time, the detectives who were sent to arrest her will rejoice the hearts of second-rate writers of romance. They are sure to serve up a similar incident, hot and strong, in their next essays. The veiled lady, dressed to resemble Mrs. Pankhurst, the arrest, the subsequent discomfiture of the detectives and their hasty dash after the real suffragist leader—these incidents with a little colouring and a flavour of romance, should form a striking situation in the phrase of the practised serialist. There is a little hope for the suffragists yet. We had regarded them as cranks, pure and simple; but evidently they have the saving grace of humour. And there is always hope for people with a sense of humour. The Home Government has made itself look foolish enough at times over the arrests of suffragist leaders, but the latest prank of the ladies has made them seem more supremely ridiculous than had appeared possible even in its case.

Rivalry in Church Organs.

Four new organs have been installed in four churches in Guildford during the past four weeks.

DAY BY DAY.

"Depend on no man, on no friend but him who can depend on himself. He only who acts conscientiously towards himself will act so towards others, and vice versa."—Lavater.

The Mails.

American Mail.—Arrived per s.s. China this morning.
German Mail.—Due per s.s. Princess Alice at 6 p.m. to-day.
Australian Mail.—Due per s.s. Prinz Sigismund this morning.
Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Chenan to-morrow.
German Mail.—Closes per s.s. Prinz Eitel Friedrich at 9 a.m. to-morrow.
American and Canadian Mails.—Closes per s.s. Mexico Maru at noon to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Prinzess Alice at 5 p.m. to-morrow.

Back Again.

Mr and Mrs Marshall Darrah arrived to-day from Manila by the s.s. China.

Expected Back.

Commander Anstruther who has been up the West River is expected back to-morrow.

Plague.

There were four cases of plague, all fatal, notified yesterday. This brought the year's total to 224.

Silk Arrival.

The silk shipped from Hongkong by the s.s. Montague on 21st June, reached New York on 21st July.

Jelunga's Cargo.

The s.s. Jelunga, which arrived in port from Moji and Kobe to-day, brought to Hongkong 2,000 tons of coal and 460 tons of general cargo.

Fell from a Height.

A Chinese who was working on a new building in Kimberley Road, Kowloon, fell from a height and sustained injuries such as necessitated his removal to the hospital.

Removing Sand.

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. Hazeland, Lance Sergeant Fox charged a Chinese with taking sand from Shaikwan without permission. He was fined \$10.

Picked up Unconscious.

A man named W.C. Ramsay, unemployed and of no fixed abode, was picked up in an unconscious condition in Ice House Street about eight o'clock last night, and was sent to the hospital.

Volunteer Lecture.

Captain A. F. Churchill, staff officer, H. K. V. C., announced that the lecture on Infantry training will be given by the Staff Officer at 5.30 p.m. on Friday 25th inst. instead of Thursday the 24th inst.

Distinguished Visitor.

Colonel Sir Horace Beauchamp, who retired from the Army in 1904, arrived by the s.s. China to-day. He has had an eventful military career, seeing service in the Sudan in 1885, at Suakin in 1888, and in South Africa during the Boer War, being mentioned in despatches in the latter and receiving the O.B. decoration.

MOTOR CAR CASE.

In Summary Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Kemp, the case was continued in which Mr. E. Lauritsen sued the Exile Garage to recover \$309, damage alleged to have been done to motor car No. 27 by the negligent driving of car No. 9 by the defendants' servant. The defendants brought a counter claim to recover \$565 damage to their car.

Mr. Denny, Jr. of Messrs. Denny and Bowley appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner for defendant.

The case concluded yesterday afternoon after we had gone to press, judgment being given for the plaintiff on the claim and counter claim with costs.

An Historic Table.

The Corporation of London possesses the gateleg table at which the Judges sat who adjudicated on the disputes as to property that followed the Great Fire. This historic relic has now been restored after having been neglected for many years.

THE TROUBLE IN CANTON.

Yuan Appealed to by Hongkong Guilds

Little further definite news as to the state of affairs in Canton has reached the Colony. A private letter received to-day states that should General Lung succeed in getting to Canton from Wuchow, serious fighting may be looked for. We stated yesterday that the former pirate chief was said to be already on his way down the river. In Canton it is doubted that General Lung has a sufficiency of troops with him to embolden him to attempt any such invasion.

It is rumoured that the Kueichow troops, who were said to be entirely loyal to their fellow-countryman Chan Kwing Ming, are wavering and that many of them are no longer to be relied upon. Well-informed Chinese here say that should Yuan send troops down from the North they will not enter the Canton River at all, but will land along the coast and march across country. The general idea here seems to be that the Southern troops could make but little stand against any of the troops from the North who have been trained by Europeans.

We hear on good authority that a number of telegraphic messages has been sent by Hongkong guilds (headed by the raw hide guild) to the President, asking him to send down a military force to prevent any disturbance in Canton. People from Canton have also been sending similar messages from here, as the Canton telegrams are still under censorship. It is also said that the Hongkong merchants have decided that no money will be subscribed by them towards the new movement in Canton, and that any idea of a revolution is being received with the utmost disavowal throughout the Colony. One report says that no goods whatever are being shipped from here to Canton, though the trade with the other parts of the Kwangtung Province is more or less as usual; and another, that the trade with Canton is not actually stopped, though a movement there is on the way.

Another rumour of a still more important nature is to the effect that, when Governor General Chan Kwing Ming issued his proclamation, he was unaware that the Southern troops had been defeated in Kiangsi. There is still considerable uncertainty as to the recent movements and whereabouts of the Tutuh. Some Canton correspondents still insist that he has never left the yamen, while many people here maintain that he was in the Colony on Saturday night and Sunday. Several persons claim to have seen him here in a motor car on Sunday; others say that he was in a native bank in Bonham Strand on the same day; while it is further rumoured that he was also seen in a chair in Gloucester "muffled up, and with a Chinese guard in multi on either side of him."

We hear that Liu Cheung Hoi, formerly treasurer of Canton, has been seen within the Colony during the last day or two. It is also said that Chan Shu Shun, who was recently appointed Governor General of Canton, has arrived here from Mukden, but no credence is given to the story. The Tact of Customs for Canton arrived here on Saturday and is supposed to be here incognito. This again is unconfirmed; and indeed there seems no reason why an official whose occupation frequently brings him into this Colony should make any secret of his arrival.

We learn that there is already an enormous accumulation of Kwangtung paper currency in the Colony, which, as we stated yesterday, is at a huge discount. This accumulation is interesting in light of the fact that the new Ordinance with regard to China notes comes into force in Hongkong on August 1.

Brussels, June 22.

A monument erected by the Society of "Les Amis de Waterloo" in memory of the French soldiers who fell in the battle was unveiled to-day at Hongoumont Farm. The monument is a simple column of blue stone, crowned by a bronze eagle with outstretched wings.

INDICTMENT OF YUAN.

Charged With Serious Crimes.

Canton, July 10.

Yesterday Governor General Chan Kwing Ming attended the Provincial Assembly, denounced Yuan Shih-kai and charged him with twelve serious crimes. After a lengthy speech he persuaded the Assembly unanimously to adopt a resolution proclaiming the province of Kwangtung independent. The Assembly elected Chan Kwing Ming to be Governor General of Kwangtung and Commander-in-chief of the Army and authorised him to punish Yuan Shih-kai.

In the name of the Provincial Assembly and of Governor General Chan Kwing Ming, an urgent telegram was despatched to the Houses of Parliament, the Military and Civil Governors, the Provincial Assembly and the Army Commanders of every province accusing Yuan Shih-kai of having committed twelve capital crimes, and asking them to join Kwangtung in sending an expedition to punish him. The crimes are enumerated as follows:—

1. Having without trial put to death the two meritorious revolutionists, Cheung Chan Mo and Fong Wai.
2. Having introduced laws relating to the appointment of officials without referring them to the National Assembly.
3. Having paid Mo Shi Ying to assassinate Sang Chiao Jen, having purposely allowed Hung Shui Tao to abscond, and having murdered Mo Shi to destroy evidence.
4. Having contracted the big loan without submitting it to Parliament.
5. Having given his whole attention to China's Proper and thus neglected to settled affairs in Mongolia.
6. Having agreed to the Russo-Chinese Treaty, which means the abandonment of Outer Mongolia, and gives rise to the intended occupation of Tibet by Great Britain and of Manchuria by Japan.
7. Having bribed and given employment to his favourites, and not dismissing Chiao Ping Chan, the Premier, who had over a thousand people offering him bribes amounting to over a million dollars; on the country having given him protection.
8. Having extravagantly spent, in the capital alone, a hundred million dollars a year which he could not hand over to the National Assembly to be audited.
9. Having ordered the Southern provinces to reduce the army and disband soldiers while he himself enlisted troops every day. This shows that he had the intention of overthrowing the Republic.
10. Having influenced members having of Parliament with money and hinted to them to create trouble so that he might exercise his tyrannical power.
11. Harboured and employing as his confederates faction leaders such as Wong Wo Shun and Wong Shi Lung of Canton, the rebels of Kau Lung Hill in Kiangsu, and the rioters of Kiangsi of late years.
12. Having sent his men to attack the Shanghai Factory, so as to falsely accuse the Kuo-min-tang of having committed such a crime. Having paid Chan Yu King to give himself up as an assassin hired by Wong Hing, and accused Wong Hing of having hired her as one of gang of assassins to murder officials at Peking.

The Proclamation.

The following is a proclamation issued by Chan Kwing Ming, Tutuh of Kwangtung and Commander-in-chief of the Army to punish Yuan:—Whereas Yuan Shih-kai has violated and spoiled the universal peace and rebelled against the Republic, both God and people are angry with him, and he should not be allowed to live. I, as Tutuh representing the opinion of the people, have published his crimes and am going to punish him. His crimes I have announced before the Provincial Assembly.

Yuan Shih-kai has been accustomed to the use and employment of cunning tricks and has devoted his mind to influencing ignorant people generally in order that they should fall into his trap. Therefore those who follow him, or side with him, are really unaware of the numerous crimes of Yuan Shih-kai and are consequently "taken in" by him. As

(Continued on page 5).

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

Our sports specialist reports that the police bowling team has been defeated by the elders of Cheung Chan. Interest is added to the announcement by the fact that the baby of the Cheung Chan team celebrated his eighty-first birthday last week. No news is yet to hand as to the date of the return match.

The Attorney General remarked, at the Legislative Council meeting last Thursday, that "schools are very like public houses." Local schoolmasters, with a chronic thirst complain that this is yet another instance of the over-rating of the advantages pertaining to Hongkong schools.

Another wire about that Scottish Temperance Bill. "A compromise likely," says Renter. Darned if we didn't think so. Trust the Scot; you don't get over him all in a hurry.

An American paper to hand states that the Duchess of Connaught is staying at Aldershot, "one of England's popular resorts." Quite so. And having resorted there, we presume H.R.H. will proceed to one of the salubrious and palatial river-side villas at Woolwich, prior to wintering in some such fashionable spot as Enfield, Bermondsey or Southend.

A local contemporary says that the eccentric stranger from Swatow who elected to crawl into a hole in the rocks at Causeway Bay, "was found to be insane, and was therefore sent to the hospital." The reasoning has subtlety in it. Other hospital patients, past, present and future, kindly note. And, by the way, this particular patient explained that "the devil got him into the hole." Useful old Boelzabub! He had need have a broad back; for, from the days of Mother Eve even unto now, we have been making him responsible for our own folly. Whenever you get in a hole, blame the devil. Poor devil!

"Like a yoke in an egg," says another local contemporary. But newspaper men are funny folk, and one is never quite sure if they are joking or not.

[Note, by the educated "comp."—This b'long all same, bobby. S'posin' you no savvy like proper, more better you go school side one time more. Hongkong school can teaches you spell number one topside. You looksee.]

We rather fancy that this clever "comp" of ours puts in an odd holiday in Canton as a sign-painter. Outside a hotel on the Bund there, you may read that the proprietor keeps "a first class cuisine."

We wonder if the owners of private chairs are aware that their coolies sometimes do a bit of overtime between the shafts of the hired or garden vehicle. Recently, on entering one of these latter, we observed that our front coolie was clad in spotless white pants and had a dainty white sweat-cloth edged with blue. We at once tried to look as if chair and coolie were our own property, and we prayed that we might encounter some of our plebeian acquaintances for the pleasure of turning them down, (but that the rear coolie was a most desperate ragamuffin, and would have given the show away). It was a ride that will dwell long in our memory, and we keep living over again, in imagination, those blissful, fleeting, tooting, aristocratic moments. Alas that such chances only occur once in a lifetime!

Scott Memorial for Navy.

Four stained-glass windows and two panels, which had been placed in the Royal Naval Barracks Chapel in memory of Captain Scott and the other victims of the Antarctic Expedition, were dedicated recently by the Bishop of Crediton. They had been subscribed for by officers and men serving in the barracks and ships based on Devonport, of which town Capt. Scott was a native.

SPECIAL CABLES.

THE SITUATION IN THE NORTH.

LOYALTY OF THE NAVY SECURED.

Bomb-throwing at Changsha: 3,000 Southern Troops Side with Northerners.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, July 22.
The "North China Daily News" says a financial arrangement has been made whereby the loyalty of the Navy has been secured by President Yuan Shih-kai. The supervision of the expenditure involved has been placed in the hands of the Foreign Audit Staff at Shanghai by an arrangement with the Ministry of Finance and Bankers.

The defenders of the Kiangnan Arsenal are taking up a strong position, but the Southerners have not seriously attacked them up to the present.

Foreigners are protesting against the plottings using the Settlements in their campaigns.

The police have turned out the Koumintang party from the Chinese Telegraph offices, of which they took charge.

The Hangchow troops have left for Hangchow.

The Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce opposes the revolt.

A bomb was thrown at a Changsha official, and nine people were seriously injured.

Three thousand Southerners at Kiating murdered their General and went over to the Northerners.

The foreigners at Kuling have formed guards and patrols, while the Boy Scouts are being used for signalling to warships.

Chinese are fleeing from Nanking on account of the rebels peremptorily demanding war funds.

J. P. N. AND AMERICA.

Admiral Mahan's Views

The "Times" publishes a long and interesting letter from Admiral Mahan which summarizes in a leading article.

The remarkable letter from Admiral Mahan which we publish elsewhere is the clearest analysis which has yet been written of the American attitude towards Japanese immigration. It brushes aside minor controversies and deals broadly with the fundamental issue in a spirit of philosophic calmness. Japan intends to continue to assert "her title to be treated on a footing of complete equality as one of the Great Powers" of the world. Baron Kikuchi wrote some years ago that the Japanese "have always resented any discrimination against them as an Asiatic people." The feeling of resentment is incomparably stronger to-day, and it will probably grow, and in turn communicate itself to other Asiatic nations, until it becomes a world issue of the largest magnitude.

There was a time when Admiral Mahan himself was disposed to admit the validity of Japanese claims. More than ten years ago he wrote:—"In the European family are evidently to be included the people of the United States, as direct inheritors thereof by blood and by accepted position, and also, more significantly still, Japan, if her claim be admitted, as I think it should be."

If we read Admiral Mahan's letter aright, his view must have undergone considerable modification during the last decade. He has a great admiration for the Japanese, he claims no superiority for his own race over them; but, to put it bluntly, he does not want them in America. The reason he advances—and it is a perfectly sound and true reason—is that they do not assimilate. The essence of the American policy of immigration has been that the peoples admitted to the shores of the United States should rapidly become American citizens. The Japanese remain a race apart. They are ready enough to be naturalized, but they constitute a homogeneous "foreign mass," naturally not together irrespective of the national welfare. In addition to their own tendencies, a more formidable force against them is the will of the American people, which is the law of the Government. America already possesses in the negroes an alien mass which it cannot assimilate, and it does not want another. The American eagle has a powerful digestion, but it is not an ostrich.

We do not doubt that Admiral Mahan correctly interprets the feelings of the bulk of his countrymen, and we are not disposed to question the weight of the reasons he submits. It is tolerably clear that the opposing forces are essentially irreconcilable, and may some day prove to contain very explosive elements; but meanwhile the issue is not urgent, and there is time to inquire whether Japan has a sufficiently plain idea of what she really

wants. In one sense the inability of the Japanese to assimilate is a source of national strength, just as it is the true source of strength of the British in India. Japan craves more recognition, but what sort of recognition? If she aspires to vindicate her new place in the world by sending floods of Japanese immigrants to America, who has a frank answer in the contents formulated by Admiral Mahan. Her actions in checking immigration across the Pacific suggests that such is not her purpose. The alternative supposition is that she is contending for a principle: for a somewhat abstract acknowledgment of her equality, for a removal of real or fancied slights upon her citizens in the laws and the popular attitude of other nations. These are desires which can be steadfastly pursued without recourse to minority language, and, in pursuing them, Japan may well remember, with such patience as she can command, how recent is her emergence from mediocrity, and how many deficiencies she has still to make good.

INDICTMENT OF YUAN.

(Continued From Page 4)

far as their consciences are concerned, it is positive that they are not willing to become enemies of the Republic. After Yuan's crimes have been published, I hope they will by all means come back to us, and I shall treat them with truthfulness. I shall not blame them for their past conduct. All those people who formerly wrongly followed Yuan Shih-kai ought to know that under the regime of the Republic such unfaithfulness as shown by Yuan Shih-kai can never be tolerated, and he must therefore be abandoned by all of us. I love and respect all my brother-countrymen without any territorial distinction whatever. You must all continue your occupations peacefully, and need not entertain any fear and remove elsewhere. All Republicans must have due regard for my views, treat one another as brothers, and not wrongfully insult or ill-treat one another and so bring punishment upon themselves. Anyone disobeying the proclamation, would be brought to justice by martial law.

Another proclamation was published the same evening the wording of which is similar to that of the above. In this proclamation Tzu-hsi Chan Kwing Ming takes upon himself the responsibility of protecting life and foreigners. He orders all officials to stick to their posts and to carry out their duties as hitherto. He prohibits revenge, directs all payments of taxes and revenues, etc., to be made as usual, and explains that his proclamation of independence only severs the connection between Kwangtung and Yuan Shih-kai. He does not admit any ill feeling between the North and South, and such severities as are by no means struggle for power between the two factions.

In a third proclamation of the same date Tzu-hsi Chan Kwing Ming puts martial law into force, and imposes a censorship on the post office, telegraph offices and newspapers.

TRADE IN HONGKONG.

Report on the Past Fortnight.

The notes on trade which follow are taken from the "Fortnightly Circular" issued by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce. Unfortunately the report, which is dated for Friday, did not reach us until yesterday, and then too late for publication of extracts in yesterday's issue:—

Opium:—The total importations since 3rd inst. were: 6 chests of Patna, 184 chests of Malwa and 50 chests of Persian. The exports during the period, including local consumption, were: 102 chests Patna, 16 Benares, 187 Malwa and 814 chests Persian. The stocks on 17th July were: 1,797 chests Patna, 903 chests Benares, 1,187 chests Malwa and 540 chests Persian. For Bengal opium there has been a good demand and prices have advanced to \$4,125 for New Patna, \$3,975, Old: New Benares at \$3,900 and Old at \$3,825. Malwa.—A large business has been done during the past two weeks and prices have improved about \$150 per chest. Persian remains unchanged.

Cotton Piece Goods:—The market continues quiet. Since last report further sales of White Shirtings are reported at reduced rates. Prices on this side have declined all round but it is only here and there that any weakness is shown in Manchester prices. In many cases makers are fully engaged well on into next year and can naturally afford to maintain full rates. Tuesday's quotation for Mid. American Cotton was 8.71.

Fancy Cotton Goods:—The enquiry referred to in last report has continued on a small scale and a limited business has resulted. Disquieting news of disturbances in the country has had a depressing effect on the market generally. Cotton Yarn:—A large volume of business has been transacted in which all counts participated. Aggregate sales during the interval are computed at about 18,000 bales and values in many instances have improved by \$1 per bale. Towards the close however the market has become quiet in consequence of political disturbances in the North. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$108/132, No. 12s at \$113/133, No. 16s at \$128/143, No. 20s at \$130/154. Arrivals 3,500 bales. Sales 18,000 bales. Shipments Nil. Bargains 80,000 bales. Unsold stock 20,000 bales.

Woolens:—No change. But if anything there is a slightly better feeling regarding the present stocks and the situation generally. Raw Cotton:—There have been no sales, and stocks comprise 300 bales. Metals:—There have been sales of from 300 to 400 tons of steel bars at the equivalent of 115 c.i.f. to 117 c.i.f., but otherwise the business during the past fortnight has been dull. Tinplates are quoted lower.

Petroleum:—The market is quiet and dealers are only taking delivery for immediate wants.

Flour:—American Market:—No new business is reported in old crop flour. Reports of the new crop are good, and the wheat is of good quality. Harvesting is late on the Pacific slope and it is anticipated that business will be further handicapped by the steamship lines holding out for the re-establishment of the \$5.50 rate of freight. Australian Market:—Remains stagnant. Local Market:—Has not materially improved, although during the past fortnight, cargo taken into consumption has been sufficiently active to prevent further stocks accumulating. Stocks remain at about 1,400,000 sacks.

Sugar:—Demand for low qualities for Northern ports has slackened off for the time being, possibly partly accounted for by rumors of impending trouble. Moderate demand for Java, also. Refined, for Southern Market. Saltpetre:—Three hundred bags were sold. The market was quiet and there are 4,500 bags in stock.

Included in the report are some notes supplied by the Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong:—

Feathers:—There is no change since last report and business is practically at a standstill.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FRESH MILK

No careful mother can afford to use any but

Pure Fresh Cow's Milk.

Baby's health is of greater moment than the few cents saved in using Tinned or other preserved milk.

The Dairy Farm Milk is Pure and Fresh and contains no preservatives of any kind.

"Dairy Farm Milk" means:—
Good, Clean & Wholesome Milk.

Ginger:—A small business is reported but the general tendency of prices here is upward.

In Galangal, the market is quiet. Cassia oil is neglected. Star aniseed oil shows a weaker tendency towards the close. There is no demand for star aniseed. Of ground nuts there is practically no stock and shipments are awaited. A few transactions have taken place in human hair, but prices are unchanged since the last report. There are no buyers for Saigon cassia and gall nuts. The bristles market is quiet.

Tin:—There is no business in tin. Holders refuse to sell at present low prices granted in accordance with the values for Straits tin.

LOCAL SPORT.

WATER POLO.

Royal Engineers v. 88th Coy. R.G.A.

In the Army Service chamber last evening, the Royal Engineers met the 88th Co. R.G.A. in the competition for the Gascoigne Cup.

The teams were as follow:—
R.E.:—Brown, Deveney and Watts; Morrish, Wright, Collins and Tucker.

88th Co.:—Gardner, R.A., Cooper and W. Burt; Court, Baker, J. Burt and Buckland.

Corpl. Braut acted as referee. The game opened evenly, but a slip let J. Burt through the R.E. lines, and the player seizing a fine opening netted the ball for the Artillery. The Engineers got going soon afterwards and Morrish, who was in good form, put up a fine effort which equalised the score for the time being. A little later he attempted another shot which hit the cross-bar. Shortly before the whistle went for the interval a foul against the R.E. gave Wright a chance to add another goal, the score at half time being:—R.E., 2 goals; 88 Co. R.G.A., 1 goal.

J. Burt from the re-start hustled for the R.E. goal and after an abortive effort lured Brown away from his charge, having no difficulty in scoring. Wright immediately retaliated for the Engineers and scored the third goal. Shortly before time, and just after Court had been ordered from the water, Tucker tested Gardner with a stinging shot, which the latter failed to save.

The final scores were:—R.E., 4 goals; 88th R.G.A. 2 goals.

The positions of teams in the competition are as follow:—

Goals.

Teams P.W.L.D.F.A.Pts.
R.E. ... 5 5 0 0 12 3 10

87 Co. R.G. ... 4 3 1 0 17 6 6

8 Co. R.G. ... 5 3 2 0 6 9 6

"B" and "H" Cos: D.O.L.L. 4 2 2 0 14 9 4

"A" and "G" Cos: D.C.L.L. 3 2 1 0 0 4 4

83rd Cos: R.G.A. ... 3 1 2 0 4 9 2

"E" and "Q" Cos: D.O.L.L. 4 0 4 0 0 13 0

"D" and "F" Cos: D.O.L.L. 4 0 4 0 0 0 0

Captain Trench Back to Duty. Captain Trench, R.M.L.I., who was recently released from the German fortress, has returned to Chatham for duty. Since his absence abroad he has been recorded on the books at Chatham as "on leave."

\$200 IN FINES.

Masters of Eight Steam Launches Fined.

Two hundred dollars in all was the amount paid in fines by the masters of the steamers of the steamer launches Fook Sang, Shua On, Hoi Loong, Fun Sum, Hung Fat, Tak Lee, Tung Fat and Lee Tuk, for unlawfully making fast to the s.s. Seang Bee while she was under way in Victoria Harbour on July 17.

The case was heard by Commander Basil Taylor R.N. at the Marine Court, this morning.

Lance Sergeant Fox said he saw the Seang Bee towed from Kowloon Docks to the West Point anchorage. When the ship was going down the central fairway all the "defendants" launches, towing cargo boats went alongside and made fast.

All the defendants alleged that the steamer was at anchor when they made fast, and were each fined \$25.

No Licences.

Two boat people were each fined 50 cents for failing to have their boats licensed.

For failing to stop when called upon by a police officer three boat women were each fined 50 cents.

Wan Wong Kee was charged with allowing the hull of a steam launch to be in Bowington Canal without having a permit from the Harbour Master.

He told the magistrate that he did not know the hull was not allowed to be there, and was fined £10.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"JELUNGA."

Having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1913. [434]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALOUTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"TORILLA."

Having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 1 p.m., of the 25th inst., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1913. [437]

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16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

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ALL GOODS CLEAN AND FRESH.

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CARPETS CARPETS

Having a pretty heavy stock of INDIAN CARPETS on hand we are clearing them at extremely low prices, approaching very near their cost, and earnestly advise our valued customers and patron not to miss this opportunity which may not come round again.

A trial visit would be more convincing than saying anything further.

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JUST ARRIVED

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"PERFECTION" SCOTCH

Embraces

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Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York. And from Manila, Hongkong and Japan to Vancouver (B.C.) and Portland (Or).

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S.S. SCANDIA	14th Aug.	S.S. ARABIA	23rd Sept.
S.S. SENEGAMBIA	26th Aug.		

HOMEWARD.

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S.S. BRISGAVIA29th July.	o S.S. SUEVIA4th Sept.
For New York ;	For Havre & Hamburg ;
S.S. ARAGONIA1st Aug.	S.S. BELGRAVIA 5th Sept.
For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg ;	For Marseilles, Hamburg & Antwerp ;
S.S. PREUSSEN12th August.	S.S. O.J.D. AHLERS11th Sept.
For Havre, Dunkirk Hamburg ;	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg ;
S.S. BERMUDA18th Aug.	S.S. SCANDIA22nd Sept.
For Marseilles & Hamburg ;	For Hamburg & Antwerp ;
S.S. SAXONIA18th Aug.	S.S. SPFZIA 28th Sept.
For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg ;	
S.S. SILESIA28th Aug.	

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HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 22nd JULY.

10.00 p.m. "FATSHAN." 5.00 p.m. "KINSHAN."

WEDNESDAY, 23rd JULY.

8.00 a.m. "HONAM." 8.00 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN."

10.00 p.m. "KINSHAN." 5.00 p.m. "FATSHAN."

These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

A Telephone service has been recently installed on the Canton. Company's Steamers—Day Steamers Call No. 775. Night Steamers. Call No. 775.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI." Tons 1651 S.S. "SUI AN." Tons 1651

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Sundays at 9 a.m. & 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays, at 7.30 a.m. & 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO

SUNDAY, 27th JULY.

The Company's Steamship, "SUI AN."

will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 5 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

This steamer connects with the Excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOI-SANG, 457 Tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Mon., Wednes., & Fri., at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tues., Thurs. & Satur., at 4.30 p.m.

Joint Service of Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., The China Navigation Co., Ltd., and The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons, and "NANNING" 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUI." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

(HOTEL MANSIONS FIRST FLOOR), Opposite the Blake Pier.

Shipping

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destination.	Steamers	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.	ATSUTA MARU Capt. J. Nagao	T. 16,000 { WED'DAY, 30th July at daylight.
via Singa- pore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, and Port Said ...	HITACHI MARU Capt. Yamawaki	T. 13,000 { WED'DAY, 13th Aug. at daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu and Yokohama ...	SANUKI MARU Capt. Sudzuki	T. 12,500 { TUESDAY, 29th July, at 4 p.m.
	SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Iizawa	T. 12,500 { TUESDAY, 12th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane ...	INABA MARU Capt. S. Tomimaga	T. 12,500 { WED'DAY 30th July at noon.
	NIKKO MARU Capt. Yagi	T. 9,600 { WEDNESDAY, 27th Aug. at noon.
CALCUTTA, via Spore, Penang & Rangoon ...	TOSA MARU Capt. Sato	T. 12,000 { SATURDAY, 26th July.
BOMBAY via Singa- pore and Colombo.	PENANG MARU Capt. Noma	T. 12,000 { MONDAY, 4th August.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU Capt. Cope	T. 16,000 { WED., 30th July, at 5 p.m.
N'SAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	T. 9,600 { WED'DAY 30th July 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE & YOKO- HAMA	SHINYO MARU Capt. Okhuma	T. 12,500 { SUNDAY, 3rd August.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Kawashima	T. 6,000 { MONDAY, 4th August.

Cargo only.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONG-KONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing from 1st June, ending 30th Sept.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months

YOKOHAMA KOBE MOJI NAGASAKI

	Return.	Return.	Return.	Return.
1st class	\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
2nd class	\$81	\$75	\$65	\$57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling ports in Japan.
For further information apply to
Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail.
MANILA, CEBU & ILO "CHINHUA"		22nd July, at 4 p.m.
SWATOW, WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"KUEICHOW"	23rd July, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	24th July, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	26th July, at m'night.
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	27th July at daylight.
TSINGTAU AND CHIN- WANGTAU	"ICHANG"	27th July, at daylight.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	31st July, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	2nd Aug. at midnight.

This steamer has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmania Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTON" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming" and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" and "Tea."

SHANGHAI LINE—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan," "Linan" and the S.S. "Luchow," having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45. Return \$75.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36
Hongkong 22nd July, 1913.

COMPAGNIE MARITIME INDO-CHINOISE

For Haiphong Direct.

S.S. "SIKIANG,"

CAPT. PANNIER,

Will leave for Haiphong

on SATURDAY, 26th JULY, at 10 a.m.

For Freight and passage apply to M. SAINT CLAIR

de BUSSIERRE, Agent

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CIE.

Shipping

HONGKONG—PHILIPPINES.

PHILIPPINES STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship.	T.	Captains.	For	Sailing date.
RUBI	4000	J. Miller	{ Manila Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo.	SATURDAY, 26th July, 4 p.m.
ZAFIRO	4000	F. S. McMurray	{ Manila Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo.	TUESDAY, 5th August, 4 p.m.

Electric light Fans in every cabin; competent stewardesses carried.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong, 17th July 1913.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

From	To	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about
Tjiluwong, SHANGHAI	1st half July	JAVA	1st half July.
Tjiluwong, SHANGHAI	1st half July	JAVA	2nd half July.
Tjiluwong, SHANGHAI	2nd half July	SHANGHAI	2nd half July.
Tjiluwong, SHANGHAI	2nd half July	JAVA	2nd half July.
Tjiluwong, SHANGHAI	1st half Aug.	SHANGHAI	1st half Aug.
Tjiluwong, SHANGHAI	1st half Aug.	JAVA	1st half Aug.
Tjiluwong, SHANGHAI	1st half Aug.	JAVA	2nd half Aug.
Tjiluwong, SHANGHAI	2nd half Aug.	JAPAN	2nd half Aug.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375 York Building. [15]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing
S.S. "Chiyo Maru"	22,000	W. W. Greene	Aug. 7, at noon
S.S. "Nippon Maru"	11,000	A. G. Stevens	Aug. 26
S.S. "Tenyo Maru"	22,000	E. Bent	Sept. 1
S.S. "Hongkong Maru"	11,000	S. Togo	Sept. 19
S.S. "Shinyo Maru"	22,000	H. S. Smith	Sept. 25

The S.S. Chiyo Maru will be despatched for San Francisco via Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Honolulu on Thursday 7th August at noon.

These steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and Triple Sorews.

All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and telephone and post office.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

In connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Manzanillo and the Tehuantepec National Railway at Salina Cruz.

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports

Proposed Sailings From Hongkong (Subject to Alteration).

Steamers	Tons	Date of Sailing
Kiyo Maru	17,200	Tuesday, August 5, at Noon.
Buyo Maru	10,500	Saturday, October 4, at Noon.
Anyo Maru	18,500	Wednesday Dec. 3, Noon

For Further Particulars apply to the Agent, S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

KING'S BUILDING, Opposite Blake Pier.

"THE BIG 4" OF THE PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO

MONGOLIA	MANCHURIA	KOREA	SIBERIA
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From Hongkong calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe (via Island Sea), Yokohama and Honolulu (via Pacific of the Pacific). Through Service via New York to Europe.

Also Niles, 11,000 tons, China, 10,000 tons, and Persia, 9,000 tons.

SOME FEATURES OF SERVICE.

Lights, Fans, Swimming Tank, Band, Cuisine, Games, Amusements, Wireless, Submarine Signal Service, and Bilge Keels.

THE COST is not more by this route with its unlimited opportunities, than by any other route.

For a return ticket to London the cost is but £40, including berth and meals en route. American to San Francisco via Japan and Honolulu the cost is £45. For the INTERMEDIATE SERVICE First Class accommodations are provided for 1st (to London return direct) and to San Francisco.

SPECIAL RATES to officers, Army, Navy, Consular or Civil Service.

Steamers: "China" 10,200 Tons Starting July 29, at 3 p.m.

"Manchuria" 27,000 " " Aug. 5, at 1 p.m.

"Nile" 11,000 " " Aug. 16, at 3 p.m.

Passengers holding through tickets have the privilege of travelling by train between Kobe and Yokohama, free of charge.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE.

From HONGKONG.	From MANILA.
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Leave Hongkong. Arrive Manila. Leave Manila. Arrive Hongkong.

July 29 CHINA July 31 July 25 MANCHURIA July 27

Aug. 16 NILE Aug. 18 Aug. 6 NILE Aug. 8

Sept. 13 PERSIA Sept. 15

Intermediate Steamers. LET US PLAN AN ITINERARY FOR YOU

King's Building (Opp. Blake Pier). O. H. RITTER, Agent. Telephone No. 141

Hongkong, 20th January, 1913. Agents. Trans-Pacific International Exposition-San Francisco 1915.

[29]

LOG BOOK.

The P. & O. Mail Contract.

Now that the P. & O. mail contract with the Government of India is likely to be somewhat fully discussed within the next two years, it is interesting to note the extraordinary strides which are taking place in the expansion of the postal traffic between India and England. Ten years ago the grand total of letters and post cards which passed between India and England in a year was about 8 millions. To-day this total has trebled, and each year sees a further increase. Even in the last five years India's correspondence with foreign countries has quite doubled itself, and a question, which is sure to arise in the near future, will be the advisability of a mail service twice a week. Unless something of the kind is done, the handling of these huge mails will be a matter of serious difficulty before very long. A second through mail would be of infinitely better service than the link to Aden which has been so strongly advocated in the last two or three years.—Exchange.

Sailing Ships on the Pacific.

Apparently the foreign-type sailing ship has practically disappeared for good from international trade in the Pacific ocean. The Hongkong harbour statistics for 1912 return just one sailing ship entered for that year—the sole survivor of the great "clipper ship" trade of half a century and more ago. This lone ship, the large four-master Comet, of the Standard Oil Company, is the last of a considerable fleet employed in the oil trade between the east coast of the United States and this port. Some of the other ships in this trade have been converted into steamers or motor-driven ships. This last survivor has been sold to German interests for use in the South American nitrate trade. The sailing-ship trade in the Far East illustrates its decline all over the world. As late as 1876 sailing ships comprised one-fourth of the entries in Hongkong, 688 vessels, or 24 per cent. of the total entries, being recorded for the port that year. In 1886 the number of entries of sailing ships declined to 288, or only 6.7 per cent. of the total entries of vessels of European type. In 1898 the entries further decreased to 100, or 2 per cent. of the total entries of such ships. In 1906 only 14 sailing ships were entered, amounting to two-tenths of 1 per cent. of the whole. In 1911 three sailing ship arrivals were noted, constituting seventeen one-hundredths of 1 per cent., and last year the minimum was reached. No sailing ship of European type is now engaged in regular trade to Hongkong. Their discontinuance, even for cargo of the cheapest grade, in which time is no element, has become an economic necessity. Chinese junks, including some vessels under foreign flags, are the only sailing vessels now seen in this, one of the greatest ports of the world and even these are being affected by power vessels in the shape of the motor-driven launches and boats, which are commencing to take much of the river trade in South China away from them. The United States still has the largest fleet of sailing vessels of 100 tons and over of any nation, according to Lloyd's Register for 1912-13, but the tonnage of registered sailing vessels, covers those engaged in the foreign and whaling trades, amounted to only 312,195 tons, as compared with 2,540,020 tons in 1861, the record year. The decline in importance of the sailing ship in the foreign trade is evidenced by the fact that in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, slightly over 4 per cent. of the tonnage entering ports of the United States from foreign countries, represented sailing vessels, while in 1884 such ships made up more than 42 per cent. of the total entries.—Consular Report.

Diphtheria and Fowl.

It being supposed that an epidemic of diphtheria at Epping originated from tuberculous among chickens, the local sanitary inspector has been instructed to prepare a special report as to sanitary conditions affecting fowl runs and fowl houses near dwelling houses.

Shipping

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)
 For Steamship On
 SHANGHAI.....KWONGSANG..... Fri, 25th July, at noon.
 MANILA.....YUENSANG..... Sat, 26th July, at 2 p.m.
 KOBE and MOJI.....SUISANG..... Wed, 30th July, at noon.
 MANILA.....LOONGSANG..... Sat, 2nd Aug, at 2 p.m.
 RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 days).
 The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Laisang" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.
 The steamers "Choysoang," "Kwongsang," and "Hangsang" will call at Swatow on their way down from Shanghai.
 These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 *Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Daini, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.
 For Freight or Passage,
 Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.**
 General Managers.
 Telephone No. 215.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
 Subject to change without Notice.

"Shire" Line Service.—Homeward.
 For Steamers. Date of Sailing.
 LONDON, HULL/LEITH.....MONMOUTHSHIRE about 5th Aug.
 & ROTTERDAM.....FALLS OF ORCHY..... 20th August
 LONDON & ANTWERP....."Glen" Joint Service.
 New Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service.
 VICTORIA V'VER, ST'LE.....DEN OF RUTHVEN about 28th July
 TACOMA & PLAND.....DEN OF CROMBIE..... 12th Aug
 VICTORIA V'VER, ST'LE.....DEN OF GLAMIS..... 21st Set.
 TACOMA & PLAND.....
 Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
 AGENTS.
 Telephone No. 215.
 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1913.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
 YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.
 EASTWARD.

The S.S. "FULTALA" 4154 tons gross, Capt. Chidly, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI on the 15th August at 4 p.m. taking cargo and passengers at current rates.
 For Freight and Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
 AGENTS.
 Telephone No. 215.
 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1913.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,
 FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
 STRUCTURAL, ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
 ENGINEERS.

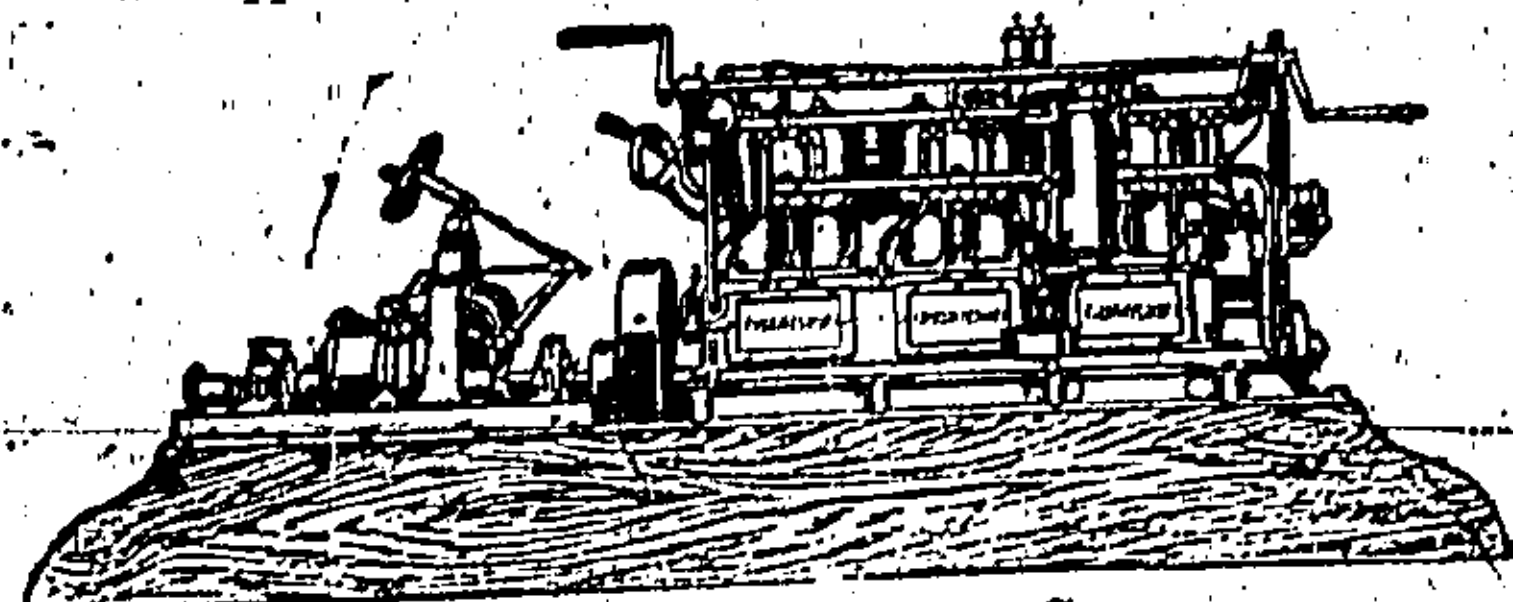
WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
 AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.
 Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
 Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
 Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34"
 Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
 displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
 efficient results.
 100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
 HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.
 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
 Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for **JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.**

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to
 150 H.P.
 As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.S. type Motor and Reverse Gear.
 B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN-
 BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
 CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
 MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
 VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager, Mr. J. REID, can be seen between the hours of
 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK."
 Telephone No. 122.

VESSELS TAKING CARGO.

European Ports.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched.
London and Antwerp	Monmouthshire	J. M. & Co.	3 August
London via Usual Ports of Call	Assaye	P. & O. Co.	2 August
London & Antwerp via Singapore, &c.	Sardinia	P. & O. Co.	23 July about
Havre, Dunkirk, Rotterdam & Hamburg, &c.	Bermuda	H. A. L.	18 August
Marseilles &c.	Ernest Simons	M. M. Co.	29 July
Marseilles, London & Antwerp via S'pore, &c.	Atsuta Maru	N. Y. K.	30 July
Marseilles & Hamburg, &c.	Saxonia	H. A. L.	18 August
Marseilles, Havre and Hamburg	Freussen	H. A. L.	10 August
Havre & Hamburg	Goldenfels	H. A. L.	25 July
Trieste, Fiume, Venice via Singapore, &c.	E. F. Ferdinand	S. W. & Co.	31 July, about
Naples, Genoa, Algiers, Gibraltar, S'ton,	P. E. Friedrich	M. & Co.	23 July

New York, San Francisco and Canada.

New York	Pathan	D. & Co. Ltd.	23 July
do	Aragonia	H. A. L.	1 August
Mexican, Peruvian and Chili Ports via Japan	Kiyo Maru	T. K. K.	5 August
San, Francisco via Keelung & Japan &c.	Chiyo Maru	T. K. K.	7 August
do	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	5 August
San, Francisco via Manila and Japan, &c.	China	P. M. Co.	20 July
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle via Keelung, &c.	Sanuki Maru	N. Y. K.	29 July
Victoria, B.C., & Tacoma via Keelung, &c.	Mexico Maru	O. S. K.	23 July
do	Chicago Maru	O. S. K.	7 August
Vancouver, S'te and/or Tacoma, & P'land (Or.)	Brigavia	H. A. L.	25 July
Vancouver via Shanghai and Japan, &c.	E. of India	O. P. R. Co.	30 July
do	Monteagle	O. P. R. Co.	30 August
Vancouver, Portland, &c.	Den of Ruthven	J. M. & Co.	27 July

Australia.

Australian Ports via Manila	Inaba Maru	N. Y. K.	30 July
do	Changsha	B. & S.	25 August
do	P. Sigismund	M. & Co.	9 August
do	Empire	G. L. & Co.	18 August

Singapore, Coast Ports and Japan.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjitaroen	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do	Tjimahi	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Japan	Tjikong	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do	Tjimanok	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do	Australien	M. M. Co.	27 July
Kobe and Moji	Suisang	J. M. & Co.	30 July
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Ohili	M. M. Co.	28 July
Yokohama and Kobe via Shanghai	Vorwaerts	S. W. & Co.	31 July, about
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Fultala	J. M. & Co.	15 August
Kobe & Yokohama	Kitano Maru	N. Y. K.	30 July
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru	N. Y. K.	30 July
Moji, Kobe and Yokkaichi	Saigon Maru	O. S. K.	22 August
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhua	B. & S.	22 July
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. & Co.	26 July
do	Loongsang	J. M. & Co.	2 August
Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu	Bubi	S. T. & Co.	26 July
do	Zafiro	S. T. & Co.	5 August
Anping and Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Sochu Maru	O. S. K.	23 July
Singapore, Penang, & Calcutta	Jelunga	D. S. & Co.	26 July
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Belgravia	H. A. L.	30 July
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nankin	P. & O. Co.	26 July about
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Thongwa	D. S. & Co.	22 July
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. & Co.	25 July
do	Haitan	D. L. & Co.	29 July
Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta	Tosa Maru	N. Y. K.	25 July
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Nankin	P. & O.	26 July, about
Shanghai, Tsingtau, Kobe and Yokohama	Tijlatap	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do	Prinzess Alice	M. & Co.	22 July about
Shanghai	Tijiboda	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do	Bohemis	S. W. & Co.	1 August
do	Anhui	B. & S.	24 July
do	Kwongsang	J. M. & Co.	24 July
do	Chenan	B. & S.	28 July
do	Luchow	B. & S.	31 July
do	Delta	P. & O. Co.	31 July about
do	Yingchow	B. & S.	2 August
do	Borneo	M. & Co.	End of July
Kudat and Sandakan	Daigi Maru	O. S. K.	27 July
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Iohang	B. & S.	25 July
Tsingtau, & Chinwantao			

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

For Vessels.	Vessels.
Jesselton, Port Bayard, Europe, Swatow, Shanghai, Tacoma, Macao, Japan, Shanghai,	Borneo, Hongkong, P. E. Friedrich, Soshu Maru, Thongwa, Mexico Maru, Sui Tai, Floemfontein, Princess Alice.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

From Vessels.	Vessels.
Singapore, Shanghai,	Nankin, Chenan.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The American Mail ex the s.s. Chiyo Maru has been transferred to the s.s. Atsuta Maru which steamer is expected here on the 28th inst.
 The P. M. s.s. Manchuria with the United States Mail, left Yokohama on Tuesday, July 15th for Hongkong via Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila.
 The T.K.K. s.s. Chiyo Maru arrives at Yokohama from Honolulu on the 18th July and is due in Hongkong via Manila on the 31st instant.

The T. K. K. s.s. Nippon Maru leaves San Francisco for Hongkong on the 19th inst., and is due here on the 15th August.

GERMAN MAIL.

The I. G. M. s.s. Prinzess Alice carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 25th of June left Singapore on the 18th of July at 6 p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 22nd of July at 6 p.m.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Nikko Maru (Australian Line) left Melbourne for this port via ports on the 2nd inst., and is expected here on the 28th inst.

The E. A. s.s. Empire left Sydney for this port via Queensland Ports Port Darwin, Timor and Manila on 5th inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 28th inst.

The E. A. s.s. Aldenham left Sydney on 9th July for this port via Queensland Ports and Manila and may be expected to arrive here on or about 31st July.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Nikko Maru (Australia Line) left Thursday Islands for this port via Manila on the 17th July and is expected here on the 28th July.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. Rubi left Manila on the 19th inst., and is due here on the 22nd inst., at daylight.
 The Russian s.s. Altai is expected to sail from Shanghai on the 22nd inst., and is due on or about the 25th inst.
 The T. K. K. s.s. Hongkong Maru leaves Yokohama for San Francisco on the 19th inst., and is due there on the 4th August.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
 CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS:

EASTWARD.

S.S. "THONGWA" 6298 tons, Capt. Robins, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 23rd July.
 S.S. "TORILLA" 5,705 tons, Capt. Swanson, will be despatched to KOBE and MOJI (Yokohama if sufficient inducement offers) on 26th July.

WESTWARD.

S.S. "JELUNGA," 5,206 tons, Capt. Sullivan, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA on 26th July.
 S.S. "ABRATON APCAR" 4,450 tons, Capt. W. Walker, will be despatched as above on 2nd August.
 The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
 For freight or passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
 Hongkong, July 22nd, 1913.

Russian Volunteer Fleet.

OUTWARD BOUND:—

The S.S. "YAROSLAV" 4494 R.T. Commander L. Alexeeff, left Singapore on the 18th July, but in the case of being fully loaded, would not call at Hongkong, proceeding direct to Vladivostok.

HOMEWARD BOUND:—

The S.S. "VORONEJ" 5616 R.T. Commander Bak-anoff, left Nagasaki on the 20th July and is expected to arrive in Hongkong on Friday the 25th July and will accept cargo and passengers.

For Freight, Passage and further particulars please apply to
Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF,
 Agent.

Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor,
 Rooms Nos 12A & 14.
 Hongkong, 27th June, 1913.

Telephone No. 1224.

BOLINDERS CRUDE-

OIL MOTORS.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL MOTOR.

"The Marine Motors are direct Reversible."

ULDERUP & SCHLUTER.

HONGKONG,

21, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

Consignees

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

"S.S. OHINA,"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN
PORTS AND MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining undelivered Wednesday the 28th inst. at 5 p.m. will be landed at consignees' risk and expense. Cargo remaining undelivered TUESDAY 29th inst. at noon will, in addition to landing charges, be subject to storage charges. No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown MONDAY July 22nd, 1913 at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before August 22nd, 1913, otherwise they will not be recognized.

O. H. RITTER,
Acting Agent
Hongkong, 19th July, 1913. [439]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SILESIA"

Captain Christensen, having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Under-signed.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given to-day.

All claims must be presented within 10 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted as to the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th inst. at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This steamer brings on Cargo:—

Ex. s.s. "Jelo" from Drammen.

"Norge" from Göteborg

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1913. [397]

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

FROM SEATTLE, PORTLAND, AND JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE"

having arrived from the above Ports Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON AND CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong 16th July, 1913. [419]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM CEILAN, PERUVIAN MEXICAN, AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"KIYO MARU."

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on July 21st at noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claim will be recognized after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on July 26th at 5 p.m. in the afternoon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

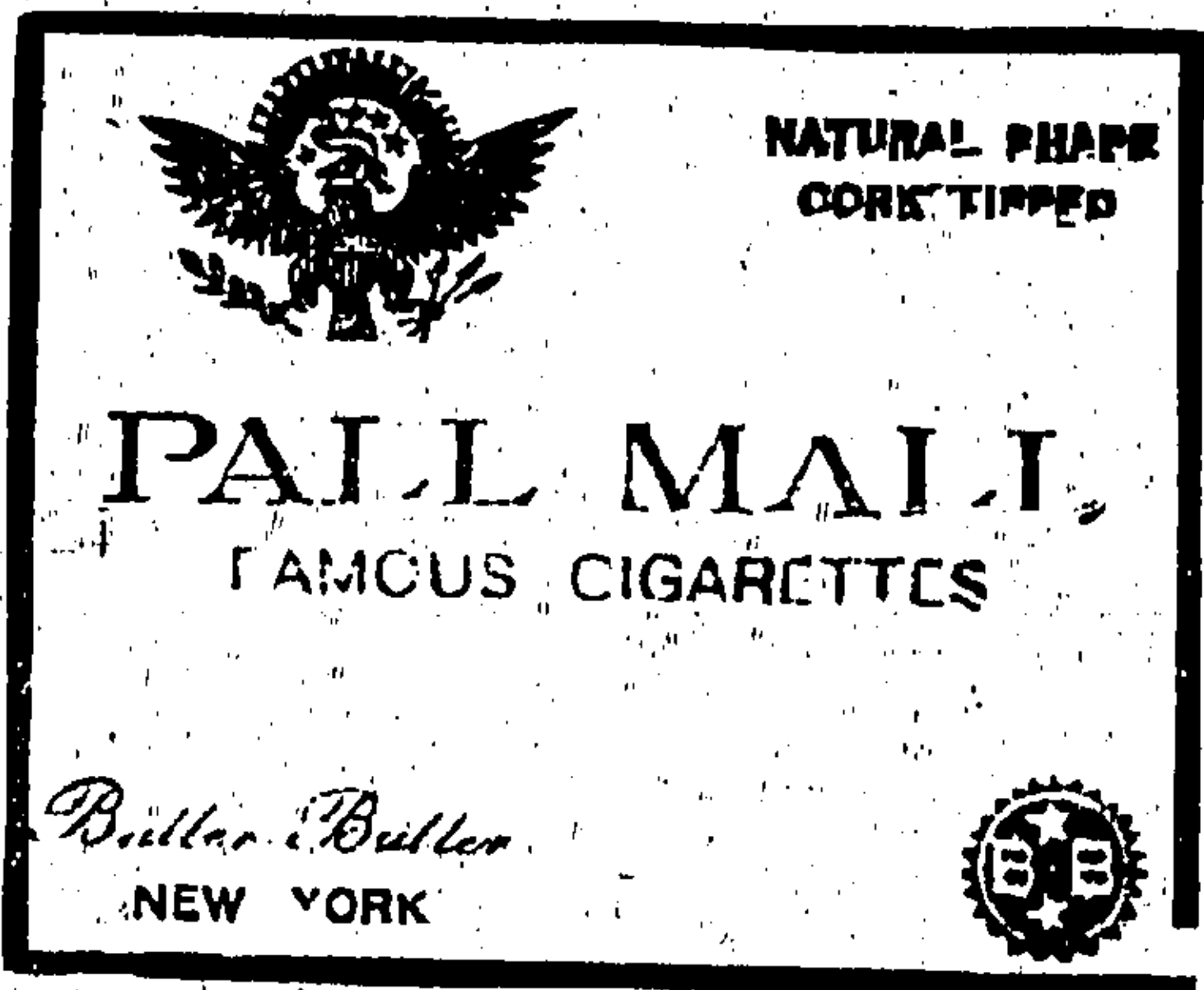
All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left in the godown, and examination of same to be held on July 28th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be filed on or before July 31st, otherwise they will not be recognized.

S. MORIMOTO,
Agent.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1913. [448]

Notices



These celebrated cigarettes are a blend of Oriental tobaccos of the finest growth and selection, each cigarette will smoke to the end with the same delicious taste and aroma.

THE AGA LIGHT.

For Light-Houses, Buoys, Railway Lights, Automobile and Military Signal Lamps, Searchlights and Complete Installations for Houses and Sea Craft.

ARTHUR NILSSON & CO.,
YORK BUILDING
GENERAL AGENTS.

Consignees

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

S.S. "BENGLOE."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 1st prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1913. [442]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"THONGWA."

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 1 p.m. of the 21st inst., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1913. [445]

To Sail

Regular Steamship Service

With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "PATHEAN" on or about 23rd July.

For Freight and further info, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1913.

Notice

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIP CHANDLERS,

PROVISION & COAL

MERCHANTS

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1912.

Notice

FLIES
ODORS
GERMS

THIS IS THE WEATHER when you are troubled with flies and odors and when disease germs are active.



the Powerful Disinfectant will rid you of the nuisances and protect you from the germs. CN is over five times as efficient as carbolic acid, yet absolutely safe.

Use CN in the kitchen, the cellar, the bathroom, the living room—everywhere about the house—wherever dirt or impurities gather.

"The Yellow Package with the Gable Top"

At Drug and Dept. Stores.

Magistrate Picks Oakum.

Mr. Plowden, the Marylebone street magistrate, had the novel experience of picking oakum. Samples of coarse oakum which had been partly picked, and fine oakum which had been finished were produced by Mr. Roach, the superintendent of the Paddington Casual Ward, to show to what extent a prisoner had failed to do the task allotted him. Mr. Plowden asked to see it, and taking up the oakum pulled several of the strands apart and remarked that far from being very hard work it seemed quite easy.

"The Unhappiest of Men."

Many people think of Oakum as the most enviable of mortals who gets a colossal fee of £500 a night with the maximum of pleasure and the minimum of exertion. How different is the reality—as confided by the famous tenor to a friend. "When I was unknown I sang like a bird, careless, without thought of nerves. But now my reputation is made, my audiences are more exacting. Here I am to-day bending beneath the weight of a renown which cannot increase, but which the least vocal mishap may compromise. My audiences, well disposed towards me as they are, have to pay such high prices to hear me that they imagine I am a unique singer, and I appear before them stared at and envied. That is why I am often the unhappiest of men."

Notices

WHITEAWAY,
LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Compare These Values & Prices



The
"Wayloo"

STRAW BOATER.
A SUPERIOR
QUALITY COARSE
PLAIT STRAW HAT
WITH BLACK SILK
BOW, LEATHER
HEAD LINING.

PRICE \$1.00
ONLY.

THE "WAYLOO"

INDIAN GAUZE VESTS.
VERY THIN AND COOL.
IDEAL SUMMER WEAR. HALF
SLEEVES AND FROX (BUT-
TONLESS) NECKS AS SKETCH.

PRICE \$3.25

PER HALF DOZEN.



20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

M. Y. SAN & Co.

92-94 Queen's Road Central,
Telephone No. 1057.

CONFECTIONERY, GROCERY & PASTRY

Best British and American Candies, Biscuits, Canned Goods and Fruits, Tobacco, Cigarettes and Manila Cigars of all kinds. Cakes of all Description—always fresh in stock.

FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT

Meals, table d'hôte and à la carte at all hours. Rooms for private parties. Fine cuisine. UNEXCELLED service. Cleanliness. Prompt Attention.

FIRST CLASS SODA FOUNTAIN (From America)

The best in the Far East. Made in the new way in the cleanest hygienic factory, so that customers are sure everything is safe and healthy. Finest New York ICE CREAM & COOL DRINKS of the season.

AGENTS FOR THE WELL-KNOWN

CONNAUGHT AERATED WATER CO.

EVERYTHING AT MODERATE PRICES.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Special Telephones are provided for customers' use.

SOLIGNUM

Is the best preservative of wood from decay, dry rot and vermin. It is easily applied, has great covering power, and in addition to its preserving properties makes a most artistic stain on all woodwork, white her inside or out.

SOLIGNUM IS DEATH TO THE WHITE ANT.

MADE IN SEVERAL SHADES OF BROWN, GREEN & RED.

The whole of the superstructural woodwork of the new Star Ferry Pier at Hongkong has been treated with "Solignum."

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG.

SIEMSEN & Co., (Machinery Dept.) Hongkong & Canton

GANTON AND SOUTH CHINA.

FOR HONGKONG.

SIEMSEN & Co., (Machinery Dept.) Hongkong & Canton

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SIEMSEN & Co., (Machinery Dept.) Hongkong & Canton

GANTON AND SOUTH CHINA.

FOR HONGKONG.

Notices.

J. T. SHAW.

21, HONGKONG BUILDINGS.

TELEPHONE No. 692.

SPECIAL WINDOW DISPLAY
OF
VACUUM FLASKS.



WE STOCK A LARGE & VARIED ASSORTMENT OF THESE FLASKS RANGING IN PRICE AND SIZE TO SUIT EVERYONE. KEEP YOUR LIQUIDS EITHER HOT or COLD. ICE CREAM JARS FOR CARRYING ICE CREAM ONE PINT TO THREE QUARTS. 12 HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, HONGKONG

KINETOPHONE

EDISON'S LATEST INVENTION.

MOTION PICTURES. TALKING PICTURES

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AND

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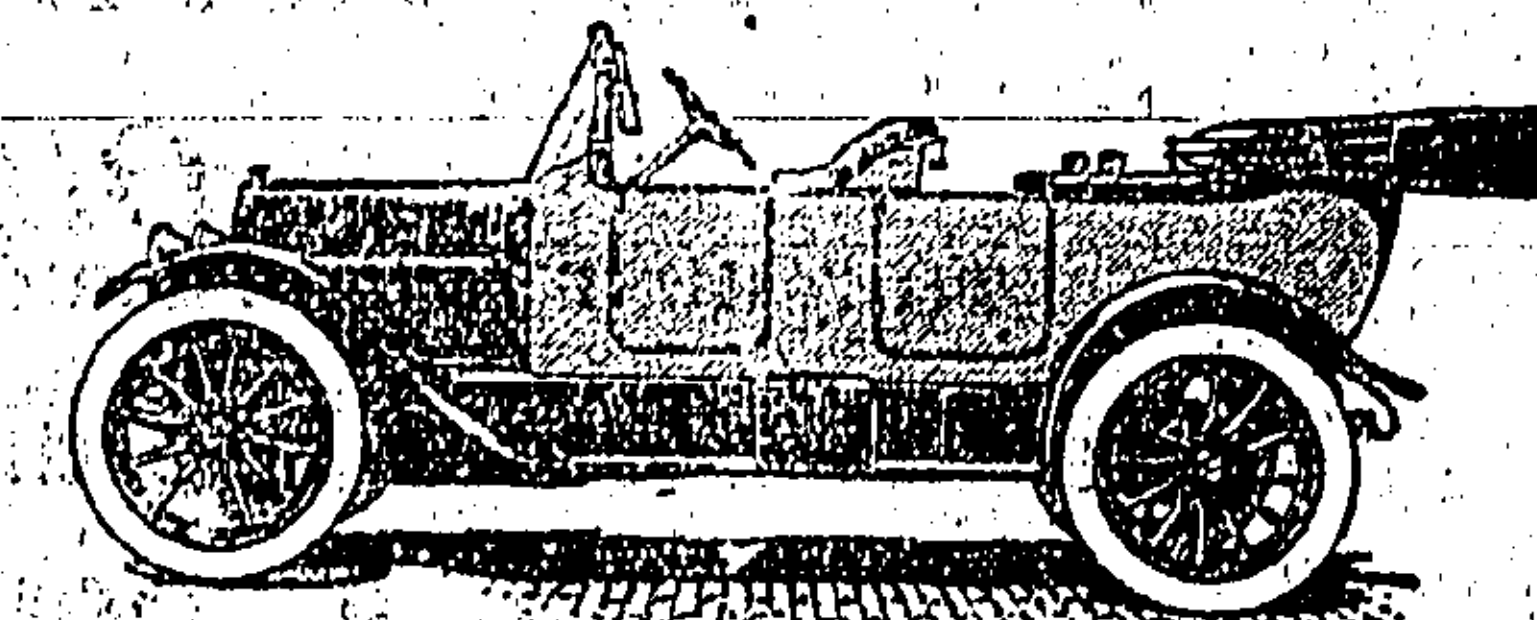
P.O. BOX 225.

Cable Address: KINETOPHON.

NESTLE'S
NUT MILK
CHOCOLATE.

A Choice Sweetmeat.
Delicate Flavour.
Absolutely Pure
and Wholesome.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES.



LAW & SONS Studebaker No. 3 Duddell St.

Sole Agents.

WIVES ON STRIKE?

The following remarkable piece of news is supplied by the Labour Press Agency:—

"The Labour problem is now to be carried into every home in the country, according to the promoters of the latest trade union, and in the near future we may witness a national strike of wives in support of the demand for a minimum wage and an eight-hour day. The new union has been formed as the result of an agitation launched by Mrs. Wood, a well-known worker in various 'advanced' movements, and the first branch has been formed in the London area at Croydon.

"The promoters of the union, which will cater exclusively for housewives, are hopeful of securing adherents in all parts of the country, and the first work of the new society will be to organise housewives throughout the country in order that they may be prepared to use the ordinary weapons of industrial warfare for the purpose of improving their economic position. The title chosen is the National Homemakers' Union."

RESOURCE.

The Suffragists, though responsible for much wilful damage, are doubtless credited with more than they really deserve. Some schoolboys returning home recently by rail were indulging, as boys will, in wrestling, and such-like pranks in the railway carriage in which they were travelling, when one of them accidentally knocked his arm through the window of the door. Being financially "hard up," there was no question among them of owning up and paying the damage, and it would have been a risky matter to leave the window down, for it being a cold day, the first stranger to enter the carriage would want the window closed. At last, says the "Glasgow News" one bright youth hit on an ingenious solution of the difficulty. He tore a leaf out of an exercise book, printed on it in large letters "Votes for Women," and then stuck it over the broken window, so that the ladies might receive due credit therefor.

PURIFICATION OF DRINKING WATER.

A bulletin just issued by the United States Geological Survey includes a historical sketch of modes or systems of water purification, from the storage works and clarification by alum used by the ancient Chinese to the present day methods of filtration, coagulation and sterilization. Preparatory treatment, in which the water is passed through sedimentation tanks, coagulation basins or roughing filters to remove a portion of its colour or turbidity, is discussed in detail.

In slow sand filtration water is passed slowly through great beds of fine sand, on which it leaves its impurities. Illustrations of several successful slow sand filtration plants are given and special features of construction, sand-handling, sand washing and operation are explained and discussed. The costs of construction and of maintenance and operation are shown in detail for a number of plants of this type. The report also describes and illustrates in a similar manner rapid sand filters, which differ from slow sand filters chiefly in being constructed in smaller units and of coarser sand, in always having coagulation as a preliminary treatment, in being operated about forty times as fast and being cleaned by sanding a reverse current of water through the filters.

The softening of municipal water supplies in connection with their purification is discussed and the advantages and limitations as well as the details of this treatment are set forth in instructive detail. Hard waters produce scale in and shorten the life of boilers, causing waste of coal. They are ill suited to the needs of water-using industries and cause an enormous waste of soap in laundries and in ordinary domestic operations. In many instances the saving of soap is alone sufficient to pay the costs of softening.

CHINESE REPUBLICAN AIMS.

(Continued From Page 3.)

An Adequate Army. "It has been urged that the present government wished to have a large standing army with which to overawe the people. It has been charged that we wish to make of a peaceable country an armed camp, after the fashion of some European countries. It should be known that I, personally, am opposed to a numerous standing army; but I am in favour of the necessary amount of troops for all legitimate purposes. We have vast frontiers to guard against smugglers, and it has been found that civil officials are not sufficient.

"Already the republic has been approached by one or more outside nations with a view of our entering into offensive and defensive alliances; but these proffers have been graciously yet firmly declined.

"In the first place, I would urge that you discountenance all acts of violence; be they committed against persons or property or the authority of the national, state or local governments. Your influence will have great weight in your community.

Protection of Foreigners. "Use your voice and your pen in favour of such foreigners as may reside in your section, to the end that no harm comes to them. When evil befalls them, they or their friends are able to bring the facts strongly to the attention of their home governments, and great embarrassments to China ensue.

"I can understand how many of our people look down with hatred and disgust upon these converts to Christianity and are prone to acts of violence against them; but this is a relic of the former ignorance of our people regarding the intentions of the foreign missionary. In later years we have learned to know that the western church workers are truly interested in the welfare, spiritual and physical, of the people whom they seek.

"Therefore, I urge you to stand strongly for law and order in your section. Do this and you will be assured of the help and backing of the state and national governments, for it is our purpose, to be carried out inflexibly, that no excuse for foreign intermeddling in our affairs be offered.

"I know that at least in heart you are an enemy of the opium trade, traffic and habit, as opium is the real great cancer in the body of our nation to-day. But, as you know, the government has been employing the most drastic measures for its annihilation, and so long as I am at the head of affairs there will be no pause in the war upon the vile drug and devastating habit." President Yuan's letter here speaks at considerable length regarding local conditions in the various states, and concludes as follows:

"I have but little more to communicate at this time. It is our duty, dear citizen and brother in patriotism, to study carefully the conditions which prevail in your country to-day, and to move with patriotic action in the right direction. As our nation's past is the most venerable in all the world, so is its future a promise of a most glorious kind.

"Let us all work for China. You can accomplish much; and I ask you, as one citizen to another, to make the most of your exceptional gifts and opportunities for the good of our beloved and awakened country.

"Your brother and fellow-citizen.

"Yuan Shih-K'ai
President of China."

BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rates.

SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK

(British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BONE

POST OFFICE.

The Princess Alice, with the German Mail left Singapore on Friday, the 18th inst., at 6 p.m. and may be expected here on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., at about 8 p.m.

The American Mail at the s.s. Chioy Maru has been transferred to the s.s. Ateuta Maru which steamer is expected here on the 28th inst.

MAILS DUE.

German, Princess Alice, 22nd inst.
Siberian, Chenan, 23rd inst.
American, Ateuta Maru, 28th inst.

MAILS ARRIVED TO-DAY

China, San Francisco.
Prinz Sigismund, Australia.
Tijpanas, Batavia.
Torilla, Calcutta.
Yuensang, Manila.
Laertes, Saigon.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

Left London July 4
Due Shanghai July 19

MAILS CLOSE.

Hoihow, Haiphong and Pakhoi—Per Mathilde, 22nd July, 5 p.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Kaijo Maru, 22nd July, 5 p.m.

Jesselson, Kudat and Sandakan—Per Borneo, 23rd July, 8 a.m.

Fort Bayard, Hoihow, Haiphong and Pakhoi—Per Hongkong 23rd July, 9 a.m.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Naples—Per P. E. Friedrich, 23rd July, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Anping and Takao—Per Shu Maru, 23rd July, 9 a.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per Thongwa, 23rd July, 11 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria and Tacoma—Per Mexico Maru, 23rd July, noon.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 23rd July, 1.15 p.m.

Swatow, Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per Kueichow, 23rd July, 3 p.m.

Japan via Yokohama—Per Bloemfontein, 23rd July, 4 p.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe (Europe via Siberia)—Per Princess Alice, 23rd July, 5 p.m.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya—Per Tijmah, 24th July, 11 a.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 24th July, 1.15 p.m.

Shanghai—Per Anhui, 24th July, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Moji—Per Nankin, 24th July, 4 p.m.

Sawtow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haiching, 25th July, 10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Kwangang, 25th July, 11 a.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 25th July, 1.15 p.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 26th July, 1.15 p.m.

Tsingtau and Chingwantao—Per Ichang, 26th July, 5 p.m.

Haiphong and Pakhoi—Per Sun-kiang, 26th July, 5 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Yuensang, 26th July, 1 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Rubi, 26th July, 3 p.m.

Japan via Kobe—Per Torilla, 26th July, 3 p.m.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per Chenan, 26th July, 5 p.m.

Swatow—Per Haimun, 27th July, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haitan, 29th July, 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki Honolulu, United States, and South America, Canada via San Francisco (Europe via Siberia)—Per China 28th July, 11 a.m.

Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marshall Islands (Late Letters 11 to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents). (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearances will be included in this contract mail.)—Per Ernest Simons, 29th July, 11 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Haimun, Br. s.s. 641, Evans, 22nd July—Swatow 21st July, Gen. D. & L. & Co.
Tauru Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,086, Nakao, 21st July—Canton, Ballast—M. B. K.
Prinz Sigismund, Ger. s.s. 1,844, D. Lenz, 21st July—Sydney 28th July, Gen.—M. & Co.

Laertes, Br. s.s. 1,350, Wawn, 21st July—Saigon 17th July, Rice—Wo Fat Sing.
Kum Chow, Br. s.s. 1,540, Martin, 21st July—Saigon 17th July, Rice & Gen.—Chinese.

Tijpanas, s.s. 2,444, A. Oldenburger, 22nd July—Batavia 22nd July, Sugar, Tea, & Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Helvard, Nor. s.s. 1,066, O. Andersen, 22nd July—Java 12th July, Molasses and Sugar.—J. C. J. L.

Siam, Br. s.s. 992, F. Pynne, 22nd July—Antung 14th July, Ball.—A. S. P.

Torilla, Br. s.s. 3,189, C. J. Swanton, 22nd July—Calcutta 6th July, Gen.—D. S. & Co.

Jelunga, Br. s.s. 3,361, J. R. O. Sullivan, 22nd July—Moji & Kobe 17th July, Gen.—D. S. & Co.

Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,128, E. Schenk, 22nd July—Manila 19th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

China, s.s. 3,186, H. Thompson, 22nd July—San Francisco via Manila 20th July, Gen.—P. M. Co.

Kiukiang, Br. s.s. 1,228, Robertson, 22nd July—Chingwantao 15th July, Coal.—B. & S.

Pathan, Br. s.s. 3,165, E. A. Chaplin, 22nd July—Keelung 20th July, Gen.—D. & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Sollene Kiekmers for Swatow. Kiukasan Maru for Miike. July 22.

Tijpanas for Swatow. Borneo for Jesselson & Sandakan. Bourbon for Saigon.

Hongkong for Haiphong via Hoihow.

Mathilde for Haiphong via Hoihow.

Chinbua for Manila and Ito. Siam for Singapore.

Indramay for Muronan. Chusang for Singapore.

Mexico Maru for Victoria, Keelung & Tacoma.

Sosho Maru for Anping via Swatow.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Chunsang, arrived 22nd July, from Manila.

Grau, Mr. & Mrs. Marten, J. Per s.s. Prinz Sigismund, arrived 21st July, from Sydney.

Anamura, Z. Rive, a. P. Dike, H. Rorquest, H. Hoffmeister, Mr. Schulz, W. & Mrs. F. C. Schroth, G. W. Hunter, G. C. Stack, Otto.

Klemme, C. Weber, Mr. & Mrs. Kling, A. C. Loeber, A. Pellison, Power, N.

Per s.s. China, arrived 22nd July, from San Francisco via Manila.

Beauchamp, Col. McCaughy, D. Sir H. C. Chase, A. J. Muller, Theo. Cole, Mrs. F. L. Payno, Miss E. Courlander, Miss H. H. Fond, Dr. E. J. Reach, O. Darrach, Mrs. M. Reilly, Miss N. Doust, V. Russell, W. M. Haase, H. K. Sanchez, Rev. Laesalle, L. J. J. L. Laesalle, Mrs. L. Schunemann, E. Weiss, A. Oh. Yuen Fong.

Per s.s. Torilla, arrived 22nd July, from Calcutta.

Lochead, H. Schilling, F. SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

London, 24 June. Arrivals from China—Atrous. The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Ghazas, Liberia, Meimam.

TIDE TABLE.

21st July to 27th July, 1913.

Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon	11.00	4.00
Tues	11.10	4.10
Wed	11.20	4.20
Thurs	11.30	4.30
Fri	11.40	4.40
Sat	11.50	4.50
Sun	12.00	5.00

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 22nd at 11:00.—Pressure has increased considerably in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, the typhoon having moved north-eastwards towards Korea. It has increased slightly along the south-east coast of China and decreased slightly over Tongking.

Hongkong Rainfall, for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	Light or variable winds, fair, some rain later.
2 Formosa Channel	S. winds, moderate.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamooks	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	S. winds, moderate.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

22nd July, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Force	Weather
W'stock	7 a	29.766	59	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koshi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
K'shima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishijima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chefoo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whaiwei	—	29.4166	100	n	3 omr	—	—
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	29.5473	90	sw	1 b	—	—
Gutzlaff	—	29.5477	—	sw	3 b	—	—
Sharp P.	7 a	29.5784	—	s	1 b	—	—
Amoy	6 a	29.6582	83	nn	2 b	—	—
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihou	5 a	29.60	—	s	2	—	—
Taihou	—	29.64	—	—	—	—	—
Tainan	—	29.65	—	s	4	—	—
Koshun	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P'dores	—	29.60	—	se	4	—	—
Canton	9 a	—	—	—	—	—	—
H'kong	6 a	29.6080	94	—	0	—	—
Gap Rock	—	29.58	—	nww	3 c	—	—
Macao	—	29.5982	—	n	1 c	—	—
Wuchow	9 a	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phullen	6 a	29.5579	—	sw	5 o	—	—
Tourane	—	29.6682	—	—	2 c	—	—
C. St. J.	—	29.6677	—	sw	4 o	—	—
Aparri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	—	29.7575	—	—	—	—	—
Legaspi	—	29.7477	—	sw	1 o	—	—
Iloilo	9 a	29.8381	—	sw	1 b	—	—
Bacolod	—	—	—	se	3 o	—	—
Cebu	—	29.8484	—	sw	1 o	—	—
Labuan	—	29.8785	—	—	—	—	—

T. F. Claxton, Director.
Hongkong Observatory, July, 22.
1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On Date On Date

Barometer	29.59	29.60	29.59
Temperature	80	82	87
Humidity	79	80	87

Wind Direction } WSW SW NW
Force } 2 3 1
Weather } o opt c
Rain } 0 0.23 0

Lowest open air Temperature on the 20th
H.K. Observatory, 21st July, 1913.
T. F. Claxton, Director.

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SHANGHAI... LONDON, via Usual Ports of Call... LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Cebu, Port Said, & Marseilles.

SARDINIA, Capt. G. Manley, 5 p.m. 23rd July. Freight & Passage.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 22nd July, 1913.

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